

# Maine Farmer

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No. 3.

## Maine Farmer.

The winter meeting of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture is to be held at Meriden, Dec. 18-20.

A thoughtful farmer at our side claims that with a good pasture to rely upon, a farmer can do fairly well in raising young stock, even at ruling low values. The low cost pasture saves him.

The Vermont Dairyman's Association held their annual convention at White River Junction, Jan. 8 to 10. H. M. Ames, Springfield, is President, and G. W. Pierce, Brattleboro, Secretary.

E. W. Stewart, author of the well known work, "Feeding Animals," is dead. In the death of Prof. Stewart agriculture loses a man long recognized as an authority in all matters relating to the care and feeding of stock.

A carload of California fruit has been received at Chicago, shipped under the new process of preservation by carbonic acid gas instead of refrigeration. It was ten days on the road. The car contained two compartments. An accident caused a leak in one compartment, so that the gas leaked out. The fruit in this compartment was found to be damaged; in the other it was perfectly sound.

Wheat feeding is still going on in the different wheat growing states. In Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, where the corn crop was so cut off with the drought, it is estimated that from 30 to 60 per cent. of the wheat crop has already been fed. Missouri has fed 25 per cent. of her crop, while in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan 12 to 15 per cent. of the crop has been fed. Eastern States, too, are feeding no inconsiderable quantities. If this disposition of the crop continues at this rate it will go far towards disposing of our surplus, and sooner or later would have an effect on the value.

There are some oxen for sale, but at the same time very few change hands on account of prevailing low values. When the market will be better is one of the problems on which no one is to be found brave enough to set the time. Western papers, however, reason that there is but a small amount of corn in the feeding sections of the country, and that with the price at fifty cents a bushel, feeders will be timid about buying the cereal for feeding purposes. It is there, however, that cattle feeding operations will be considerably restricted this winter. Sooner or later the absence of corn fed cattle would be felt on the market, and of course would cause an advance. Whether all this will be realized, time only can show. Any way, so long as the cattle are on hand and are to be kept for a time, it is better to push them with good feed than to keep them without gain.

The New England Farmer charges the Maine Farmer with demanding that the State colleges "shall be exclusively devoted to turning out (educating) farmers." No, no, that is not so! There are some so blind as those who do not want to see. Not a word, thought or act has ever gone out from the Farmer to that effect. It has advocated and now believes that the original design of these colleges was an educational training in Agriculture and Mechanics, and with the first named in the lead. And it further claims that the people in accepting the grant and establishing the institutions held this same view and acted in good faith. Now, it advocates making this line of education the leading work, instead of a mere "acquit" in that direction, as our contemporary so industriously advocates. These industries need this educational work, and it is nowhere else provided.

### CAN FAT BE FED INTO MILK?

Farmers and Experimenters Disagree.

On the question whether the proportion of cream can be increased by judicious feeding, there seems ever to be a conflict of opinion between farmers and experimenters. Farmers know it can be done—have done it time and again, while on the other hand scientific investigators have proved by repeated trials that it cannot be done. Here is a square contradiction of authority. We take sides with the farmers, for we are one of them, and doing business after their methods for many years, have at times concluded that, like others, we have learned something positive from experience, though without the assistance of a chemist's tests or the delicately adjusted balance.

Of course a farmer knows it when he takes a cow and by judicious feeding and diligent care brings her up to give richer milk than he formerly drew from her. So, too, the experimenter, when he takes a cow and puts her through feeding periods on radically different feeders without change in the quality of her milk, he knows it. It is unjust for the investigator to dispute the experience of the farmer, for we had many feeders who knew how to make a cow give a liberal flow of rich milk, or to grow a steer rapidly, before a government experiment station was ever established. This is no criticism on the stations, for they have already done a

great work in developing the science involved in feeding, and especially in extending a knowledge of how to do it. On the other hand, there seems to be no disposition on the part of the farmer to dispute the results reached by the experimenter. But they do not agree.

The fact is, they are both sound in their conclusions. The reason of the wide discrepancy between them is that an important factor in this great and complicated problem of milk production is lost sight of. This factor is: *The feed is not invariably and in full represented by the milk product; or, conversely, the milk is not at all times the direct and exclusive product of the food.* There is an animal existence between that must at all times be sustained. This animal existence draws upon the food to build up or sustain itself, according to its condition and the consequent wants of its system. The cow also, at times and under certain demands, draws upon this stored up reserve and gives it out in her milk furnished. Every dairyman knows that a cow below normal milk-giving condition of flesh will not give as much nor as good milk from the same feed as when in proper condition. And the reason is obvious—she appropriates a portion of her food to build herself. So, too, every dairyman has had the experience that a cow in superior flesh and condition, coming into lactation and giving a large flow of milk, will run down, in condition, or, in other words, give off her stored up fat or flesh, or both in part, into the milk pail. No one can tell in either case how much of the food or the stored up weight of the cow is drawn in the form of milk, or in the particular kind of its solids, nor whether protein or carbohydrates is the particular class of nutrients appropriated. The cow, under certain conditions, draws upon her food and puts it in storage. Under other conditions she draws upon her storage and deposits it in the form of milk. In neither case is the milk either in quality or quantity representative of the daily ration fed.

Hence in a brief feeding period at a station or elsewhere, widely differing rations do not result in a variation in the milk proportionate to the difference in the kind of food fed. Therefore both the farmer and the scientist may be right, though they do not agree.

### WHERE THE STATE FAIR IS MADE.

Western Somerset county, the towns of Anson, Madison, Starks and vicinity, has long been noted for its fine stock. Visitors to the State Fair have yearly noted that a large measure of the stock exhibits, more particularly cattle and sheep, come from this noted locality. Here are located the Hiltons—a numerous tribe of State Fair winners—the Waughas, the Fletchers, Westons, all as familiar as household words in State Fair annals. As the veterans have grown old in the good work the boys are taking up the work and are beating the fathers as they should so long as progress is the watchword, and are coming up to continue the discussion unbroken of this line of prize taking. The annual appearance of the State Fair prize list is heralded among them as a matter of note. Its provisions are studied with a devotion that would do credit to a student of the calculus, and if an opening is found where another animal or a new breed is admissible they go to work to bring it out for the occasion. Without the aid of these Somerset farmers there would be an irreparable blank in the State Fair stock pens.

There is always a cause for everything. There is, therefore, good reason why this western Somerset locality became a stock raising section, and why the stock there raised and fed gained a deserved notoriety for its great excellence. It is a rare thing that an owner makes a good farm. It is the good farm that makes the noted farmer. This is illustrated all over the State, yet nowhere more plainly than in the locality under consideration and where so much of our annual State Fair is made. Those broad and rich intervals on the Sandy river as it winds its sinuous course through the town of Starks, as well as the wide reaches of the same alluvial productiveness in the same vicinity on the main river, were prepared by nature for the work to which they are now devoted. While the history of wrestling these rich possessions from the red men of the forest, the last footprints of whom these fair fields are marked by the monument at Old Point is a sad one, yet we know it was to make way for a race capable of filling these lands with a great prosperity, and whose progressive bounds have never yet been set.

To one who can appreciate the value of land and what it can do for and is bringing to an industrious and enterprising people, these intervals are truly a rich heritage, and the farmer who occupies them in independence, and in the security that earthly possessions bring, is a millionaire among men.

We have noted that the farm makes the farmer. The wide stretches of these rich intervals, together with the adjoining uplands, hardly less valuable, in the easterly quarter of the town of Starks and near the outlet of the Sandy river, furnishes an example of a large com-

munity of wealthy, flourishing farmers, whose independence has been produced from the farms they own. Among them and located on these intervals farms may be named James R. Hilton, R. & C. D. Waugh, I. V. Fletcher, L. F. Butler and a large number of others, while on the near by uplands are George Hilton and B. F. Hilton with a number of sons, either with him or located on farms close by. These are all regular or occasional exhibitors at the State Fair, and they make up a goodly measure of the stock there seen.

A description of one of these fine intervals farms will answer for all. In a bow of the river about a mile from its confluence with the Kennebec, and extending back upon the high land is the farm owned by Mr. James R. Hilton, consisting in all of several hundred acres. Associated with him in the care and the work of the farm is his son, Ira D. Hilton. The buildings are located on the border of the intervals, and but just above high water mark of the river. They are substantial and ample for large farm operations. In front of these buildings and spread out in a complete ox-bow of the river is the principal field of the farm—one hundred acres of as fine intervals as the sun shines upon. Not a rod of fence is found upon it, not a ravine interferes to break the regularity of its surface, not a slough, bush, tree, stump or stone is in the way of the plow to break a furrow over the entire field. The soil is a fine silt deposit from the river freshets and productive in the highest degree, as such deposits are well known to be. Here is a chance for farming on a large scale and with as much labor outlay as anywhere on the boasted prairies of the West. Corn, grain and grass produce abundantly and are grown at small cost. The soil drains quickly after rain yet never dries up from drought. In fact with plenty of wood and timber on the back lots, pasture on the highlands and such a model field for cropping, a perfection of privileges seem combined in this one farm. Of course such a farm managed with business ability cannot fail to enrich its owners. The Messrs. Hilton realize the value of a good farm and are happy and contented in its possession.

Sheep and steers, largely the former, have been the working capital of this farm as they have been of the farms all around about here. Sheep are just the stock for such farms, and this accounts for the establishment of the extensive flocks for which this section of the State has long been noted. From three to four hundred has been the number usually kept on this farm. Formerly winter fattening for the market has been extensively carried on and with marked success. Mr. Hilton says he can gain a flock of Merino sheep thirty pounds a head in the winter on his fine, nutritious intervals hay alone, and have them come out in the spring fat and thrifty.

Of course the low value of wool is proving a serious drawback to the sheep industry of the locality, and with the effect to reduce the flocks to some extent, but not to wipe them out, by any means. The Messrs. Hilton have three years' clip of wool stored, unsold, and nearly all the large growers have one, two or three years' stock still on hand. Had not the business been so profitable as to enable these growers to lay by a competence in the past, this must have caused a financial stringency. None other but farmers could stand such a strain without embarrassment.

But the Merino sheep that have made their owners so much money in the past are now being rapidly displaced by the mutton breeds, chiefly the Shropshires and the Oxford. And these seem to adapt themselves to local conditions, and wherever met are healthy and thrifty. The Messrs. Hilton are trying a cross of the pure Shropshire with their Merino ewes. We saw them drive to their pens at night eight, three lambs, raised last spring from a flock of eighty-five ewes. This flock was examined with much interest to note the result of this cross. The owners are much pleased with it. The lambs, all of them, seem to have struck an even balance between the two breeds of the cross, and very unlike what we have before noted in a Cotswold and Merino cross, where many of the lambs represented the full characteristics of one or the other of the breeds, and were therefore very uneven.

This locality is the home of the principal Shorthorn herd now owned in the State. All these State Fair exhibitors have more or less of this breed of stock. In fact, this blood is found invaluable in the breeding of those wonderfully heavy steers and fat oxen that are annually brought out to delight the eye of lovers of good stock. As with the sheep industry, there is a striking adaptation of this class of stock, also, to the conditions of the locality, and which is another evidence of the axiom that the farm makes the farmer.

Barring the all around low values of the present time, the occupants of these desirable farms are contented, as well as prosperous. And well they may be, for in no business known to civilized man is there more that goes to make up a full measure of a successful life within

reach than is to be secured as they are now located. Would that the people at large in our State could be brought to realize this fact in its full force.

### CAUSE OF LOW PRICE OF WHEAT.

(From the Address of Hon. Daniel Needham of Massachusetts, at the National Farmers' Congress, Oct. 4th, 1894.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have been requested to give reasons for the depreciation in the price of American wheat, and also to state what in my judgment, has been the cause of poverty of the United States Treasury. I shall treat these two questions with the hope that I shall aid in solving that which for the moment has seemed to present new features and embarrassments in conditions surrounding the American farmer and the general prosperity of the nation.

### SUEZ CANAL.

In the older countries there has been silently yet rapidly working conditions which have imperceptibly brought about this result. Our western farmer, when his wheat was marked at 80 cents a bushel, was satisfied that his price was scarcely above the cost of production; for a year he has seen the price steadily fall, until to-day the money value of a bushel of wheat and a bushel of corn is practically the same. He has looked with amazement and anxiety at the constantly falling price, and is more and more satisfied that unless a change is in the immediate future, the poor results of English farming will be better than his own. In looking for a cause we find that in 1850, under the direction of an eminent French engineer, work was commenced to shorten by 5,000 miles the distance between British India and Europe. This was by connecting the Mediterranean and the Red sea by what is now known as the Suez Canal. This canal is 88 geographical miles in length, has a minimum depth of 26 feet, and an average channel width of 72 feet. It was completed in the year 1869, at a cost of a hundred millions of dollars, and has proved one of the greatest works of modern art. Contrary to the early anticipations, this canal was built and is operated with out locks or any artificial appliances for raising or lowering the waters supplied to the canal—the level of both seas having proved to be the same. This canal has greatly cheapened the cost as well as lessened the time of transportation of all East India products to European markets.

The rich lands of India, worked by naked and half-clothed savages, whose cost of living is scarcely more than that of ordinary domestic animals, have been turned by the tens of thousands of acres to the production of wheat, and cargo succeeds cargo through the great canal annually, landing upon European soil millions of bushels of wheat to compete in the markets of England, France and Germany, not only with the surplus products of the American farmers in the countries which have heretofore largely controlled European markets. That from such a soil as that of India, worked by a class of laborers not yet emerged from barbarism, with existing facilities for transportation, the great East can successfully compete with the farmers in civilized countries is by no means a marvel.

### TRADE HAS NO RESPECT FOR CIVILIZATION.

Commerce never enquires whether churches are established, school houses are built or Christianity extends its benign influence over the land which furnishes cargoes for its ships, business for its merchants and wealth for its capitalists. The cargo of rum in the hold, and the missionary passengers in the cabin, destined for the same heathen, move over the waters of the oceans in the same ships, influenced by the same motives in their transportation. No longer may it be said, "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way," when British India, with its hundreds of millions of untutored savages, opens a more productive field for capital and gives promise of greater agricultural profits than civilized men can yield.

Look, then, farmers of the great West, to one of the solutions of the mystery which has reduced the value of your wheat to 50 cents a bushel, and prepare yourselves for the discovery of some means by which the labor of your hands may be turned to a larger profit, or else so change the cost of your living by the conditions which now surround you that the comforts of a Christian home shall be secured at a smaller outlay.

Be sure of one thing, this contest of labor of the United States and western Europe with the barbaric East is competition for the grain markets of the world, will continue with the generations of men who shall compute time in centuries to come.

Unlike the diversified industries of New England farming, as practiced by the fathers and continued to this day, the western farmer has largely hazarded everything upon a single crop. The example of New England in this direction may be studied with profit at the present time.

Not alone is England threatening to reduce the value of wheat by increased production, the Russian government is making preparation upon the most liberal scale to throw upon the markets of Europe surplus wheat by the tens of

millions of bushels. The great Siberian railway is being constructed with an energy worthy of the highest type of modern enterprise. By the end of the present century, the completion of the road to the sea of Japan is fully assured. This road, with its branches, will cover a rich agricultural district of thousands of miles in extent, which will yield wheat at an almost nominal cost, labor being a factor of so infinitesimal a character that it hardly needs consideration.

### UNJUST BURDENS UPON THE FARMER.

Does this pushing of agricultural enterprises by the governments of the old world mean a radical change in the earning capacity of American farmers? Without compensating markets to dispose of our surplus is of little avail. Is it not a fit time to consider the lessening of that great public burden known as Government and State taxation? Is it not a fit time to consider if agricultural labor is the ownership and working of farming lands to produce the necessities of life, is not paying more than its just share of taxation, and that capital is paying less? Who can deny that capital has a hundred hands where labor has but two? Who can gainsay that capital can grasp in its clutch the land from ocean to ocean, while the hands of labor are paralyzed by a mortgage on the threshold of its own little home? Can there be anything more just than a tax on incomes when those incomes exceed the average earnings of skilful, intelligent labor? Is there anything unnecessarily inquisitorial in asking for a statement of income more than in asking for a schedule of property? So far as I can see, the light of the new day will dawn for agriculture when taxation will cease to be a burden to the laborer and be accepted as a sacred privilege and duty by the individual capitalist who no longer feels the necessity of daily manual toil.

That our American civilization, which is the glory of the age and an example to all humanity, has fulfilled its mission while it fails to protect the weak against the strong, and legislates for the few rather than the many, I am unable to believe. That such protection must come in the near future is an absolute necessity in the maintenance of personal freedom, Christian homes, and universal education.

### FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The Farmers' Institute held at Grange Hall, at South Presque Isle, recently, by the members of the State Board of Agriculture, aided by John Gould of Aurora, a prominent agriculturist of that section, was not so largely attended as it should have been, the reason being lack of proper advertising of the meeting.

Interesting addresses were made in the afternoon by Secretary McKen and Mr. Gould on the "Care of Farm Crops," and on the topic of "Dairying." Mr. Gould referred to the increased demand for dairy products, and the excellent field afforded the farmers in that direction. It was especially inviting, because the returns were in cash, and came in at short stated intervals, bringing the farmers' business nearer cash. The value of dairying as bearing upon farm economy and the fertilizer question was also discussed, and many interesting points elicited.

In the evening there was a much larger attendance. Mr. Gould occupied a large part of the time, and spoke of the importance of attention to the garden, and its value. The subject of small fruits and their proper care was considered, and many instructive points brought out. The speaker then treated upon the subject of butter making, showing the profit obtainable under proper care of the herd, and the application of right methods. He also spoke of the increasing demand that was growing up for cream, so that this article is now coming to be transported quite largely to the Boston market from distant points in New England. Maine, he said, was sharing quite largely in this demand, and it was destined to be a great factor in the future husbandry of our State.

### Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

#### NOTES BY THE WAY.

BY H. H. OSGOOD.

Somerset Pomona held a most enjoyable and profitable meeting with Pittsfield Grange, on Nov. 13. There was a large attendance from most of the Granges in the county. A class of 16 students and 12 brothers were instructed in the beauties and mysteries of the 5th degree. The reports from the Granges were of special interest. Palmyra organized a year ago with 71 charter members, and has initiated 62. It is alive and working earnestly. Athens reports a class of 50 going through the several degrees. A brother from one Grange expressed the desire for a reformation among them, but did not expect to see it. It would be well for that brother to remember that unexpected reformations do not come. Work will tell. The sluggish should be aroused and set at work.

The Lecturer's programme was an admirable one, and well carried out. It consisted of songs, readings, declamations and music, that were heartily en-

joyed. After partaking of a bountiful dinner, the Worthy Master called to order. Bro. Murray, who was not able to be present at the morning session, now gave the address of welcome, which was most happily acknowledged in the response from Bro. Winslow of St. Albans. Sister Longley of Palmyra read a very interesting and instructive essay on "How I would farm if I were a man." It is worthy of a broad reading, and we have requested it for the Farmer. This question was presented for consideration: "What are the greatest dangers that threaten our country?" Bro. Longley of Palmyra emphasized the danger through a corrupt ballot, and Bro. Alonzo Smith, the dangers through unrestricted immigration, socialism, Romanism and capitalism.

The annual meeting in January, for choice and installation of officers, and outlining the work for the year, will be held for two days with the Skowhegan Grange. Somerset Pomona is surely in a healthy condition, with good prospect of a large growth in membership. All seemed filled with hope, and departed to their homes determined to persevere in the good work.

Worthy Lecturer Prof. W. W. Stetson visited Sebasticook Grange, and gave an interesting lecture on "Great men whom I have seen." He paid the members a high compliment on the attractiveness of their hall, and the very interesting manner in which the opening exercises were conducted, mentioning specially the quietness and dignity of the members. He was much pleased to learn that the Grange had a library, and had recently added a good number of books to it. He reported the work in the State increasing in breadth, depth, and in general value to the farmer. He urged all to attend the meeting of the State Grange, which is to be held in Bangor, beginning Dec. 18th. He expressed doubt as to the success of a Grange that did not have in it a number of energetic women. They give tone and character to it, and stimulate to activity. He declared it as his firm opinion that the "coming man is to be a woman."

He named as the great men whom he had seen, and who had impressed him deeply with a sense of their worth and power, Generals Grant and Sherman, Spurgeon the preacher, Gladstone the statesman, Gough the reformer, and "Josh Billings" the humorist. Mr. Stetson is gifted in the delineation of character, and description of an individual's personal appearance in both social and public life. To a good degree he has the happy faculty of making his hearers see with his eyes, hear with his ears, and of being moved as is his emotional nature. The men whom he described stood before us, we saw them, heard them, and were swayed by their utterances.

The lecture was a most enjoyable one, and closed with "Josh Billings" quoted advice to a graduating class in Bloomingdale, Ill.: "Young men, the best time to set a hen is when the hen wants to set." Uttering this important sentiment, Prof. Stetson proceeded to set himself in his chair, amid the hearty clapping of hands by an appreciative audience.

Penobscot Pomona meets with Sebasticook Grange on the 24th inst., and anticipates a most enjoyable meeting. Newport, Nov. 17.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

#### KENNEBEC POMONA.

BY THE SECRETARY.

A regular meeting of Kennebec Pomona Grange was held with Clinton Grange Nov. 14th. W. M., J. H. Barton presiding. The topic "How shall we feed our cows to obtain the best results in butter production," was opened by the Lecturer who said that he did not believe in feeding large quantities of grain to cows, neither did he believe in feeding cotton seed meal and coarse feed would give the same result as some claim. "I don't believe," continued he, "that in feeding larger quantities of grain we get the same profit we would by feeding smaller quantities. A cow's digestion may be spoiled by feeding large quantities of grain. They may do well for awhile, but the time will come when they will show the effects of high feeding. We should take good care of our cows and feed them wisely to get the best results. The same rule will not apply to all cows; different cows require different rations. I am feeding one quart cotton seed meal, one quart bran as a ration with sufficient hay night and morning."

Bro. Meader having arrived was called upon and said: "Feeding requires thought and study. There is not much profit in feeding just enough to keep a cow alive. A cow will live on hay, but will not make much butter. A cow has to eat too much hay to make up a proper ration, so substitutes are provided in the shape of condensed feed. The question is what is the best feed for a substitute for hay. Ensilage is considered the best for a warm feed. Analysis shows it is not a perfect food and that cotton seed meal supplies the deficiency to a certain extent. The combination—hay, ensilage and cotton seed meal—is the best perhaps we can feed for butter production. Experiments prove we may often

get as good results by feeding less expensive food than what we are raising. I find the most profit by feeding three pounds cotton seed meal, three pounds shorts and three pounds corn meal, with fourteen pounds of hay per day. When I feed ensilage I reduce the hay to eight pounds per day." In answer to a question Bro. Meader said his cows and heifers together averaged 230 pounds of butter for the year. He also said he tried to substitute peas for cotton seed meal, but could not get as good results from peas as he could from cotton seed.

Bro. Libby said from six cows in six days he churned 37 lbs. butter. The feed was partly meadow hay, with a light grain ration of cotton seed meal, corn meal and shorts. His usual ration in full feed is 2 qts. each corn and cotton seed meal, and 4 qts. shorts. His cows have averaged 302 lbs. butter for the year, with some of them farrow. From 93 lbs. milk he has made 5½ lbs. of butter. He feeds his grain the first thing to his cows, and gives them water twice a day.

D. G. Mudgett, Albion—My cows averaged 280 lbs. butter for the year. I feed corn and cotton seed meal and shorts, 6 lbs. a day to a cow. I feed hay and ensilage and corn fodder, when I have it, liberally.

Bro. Meader gave the results of experiments from station reports, and the testing of cream and milk, and methods of raising cream formed a topic for discussion between Bro. J. H. Barton, A. T. Clifford, and others.

The first exercise after the noon recess was a short entertainment by members of Clinton Grange, consisting of recitations by Misses Hannah Powell, Ethel Cane, Jennie Stewart, Tena Dixon, and select reading by Mrs. Ann Powell. The topic, "Can the fertility of our farms be kept up by the use of commercial fertilizers alone?" was opened by James Lowe of Clinton. His farm is composed of clay loam soil, and his specialty is hay for market. He buys commercial fertilizer by the car load, and uses it both as a top dressing and on inverted soil. He uses 1000 lbs. to the acre when applied alone, and 500 lbs. in combination with barn yard manure. He gets good results from using five two-horse loads stable manure and 500 lbs. commercial fertilizer to the acre, although he says it costs more to use stable manure than the fertilizer alone. His advice to farmers was to buy fertilizers that had plenty of bone in them. The closing hour brought the discussion of this interesting question to a close.

Clinton Grange is one of the large and prosperous Granges of the State, having a large and commodious hall, and an intelligent membership. The visiting members were handsomely entertained, and the meeting was a success. Several visitors were present from Somerset County Grange, and two from a Western State. The next meeting will be with Coburnseecote Grange, West Gardiner, Dec. 5.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

#### MEETING OF WALDO COUNTY POMONA GRANGE.

BY THE SECRETARY.

A very interesting meeting of Waldo County Pomona Grange was held Nov. 13th, with Honesty Grange, Merrill. They have a very nice hall, which has been built only a few years, and finished in the latest style, with elevated stage and scenery curtains, and warmed by a furnace. The traveling was a little hard and the weather was not looking the best, yet the hall was packed solid full. The Master came 20 miles to attend the meeting, and returned home the same day. Elinda Marriam welcomed the Grange in a very warm and earnest manner, touching upon many points of interest. J. G. Harding responded in a few well chosen words. Fifteen Granges responded to the roll call. A class of 18 were instructed in the fifth degree. Remarks for good of the order were made by Brothers J. Perley, J. Ellis, R. F. Foster and D. O. Bowen.

The afternoon session was made public. The question, "Resolved, that prohibition offers the most effectual means for the suppression of the sale of intoxicating liquors," was taken up, and a very animated discussion followed, which lasted so long that the second question had to be dropped for want of time. A very fine recitation was given by Nellie Lucas. Honesty Grange gave one quart cotton seed meal, one quart bran as a ration with sufficient hay night and morning."

Bro. Meader having arrived was called upon and said: "Feeding requires thought and study. There is not much profit in feeding just enough to keep a cow alive. A cow will live on hay, but will not make much butter. A cow has to eat too much hay to make up a proper ration, so substitutes are provided in the shape of condensed feed. The question is what is the best feed for a substitute for hay. Ensilage is considered the best for a warm feed. Analysis shows it is not a perfect food and that cotton seed meal supplies the deficiency to a certain extent. The combination—hay, ensilage and cotton seed meal—is the best perhaps we can feed for butter production. Experiments prove we may often

—Wm. M. Merrithew of North Searsport takes the lead of the farmers in that vicinity in raising roots. He has raised this season 220 bushels of carrots, about 250 bushels of turnips, and other farm produce.











# Maine Farmer.

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A new electric road, soon to be con-  
structed, in which Augusta capital will  
figure, will be the Norway and Paris  
street railway, and it will extend from  
South Paris to Norway, a distance of two  
miles, over a portion of land where it  
will be an easy matter to lay a track.

Mr. Cochrane writes us from Boston  
that the Liverpool apple market is fairly  
steady; in London the market is active  
and the demand large. Advances of \$1  
per barrel made on lots of fifty barrels  
and upwards after inspection at Boston.  
The shipments from Boston the past  
week amount to 42,001 barrels and cases.

The great Episcopal Congress, assem-  
bled at Boston, denounced the Sunday  
papers, right and left. It is no use. The  
Sunday papers have come to stay. New  
let Christian people, instead of  
denouncing, use their influence in the  
direction of making them clean and  
wholesome, and eliminate the mass of  
stuff that now loads them down.

Some genius in England has devised a  
detective quack milk bottle, which "gives  
away" the dishonest vendor at a glance.  
It has a graduated scale blown in the  
glass, with the words "Average,"  
"Good," and "Very Good." Cream  
rises to one of these three words, accord-  
ing to the quality of the lactical fluid,  
and the seller's interest is seen in lay-  
ing in the dispensing of the best.

Hon. W. M. Thomas, ex-minister to  
Sweden, attributes much credit to the  
workings of the Gothenburg system in  
Scandinavia, that allows the sale of  
liquor under certain restrictions, but  
thinks the prohibitory law in this State  
has done quite as much good. He is the  
observer best fitted above all others,  
perhaps, to speak of the comparative  
merits of the two systems.

Experimenting with deadly germs is  
as dangerous as experimenting with  
dynamite, it seems. Dr. John M. Byron,  
who thought but 35 years old, is one of  
the most eminent bacteriologists in  
America, and the discoverer of the  
bacteria which cures leprosy, now has  
consumption, contracted in his work  
with the bacteria of tuberculosis. He  
thinks some of the germs must have  
become dry while he was handling them,  
and got into his system.

The Argentine Republic already is,  
and is destined to become more and  
more in the future, the great rival of  
the United States as an agricultural  
country. The area available for wheat  
growing is claimed to be even more ex-  
tensive than in this country. Land that  
will serve for wheat culture exists in  
nearly all of the middle and southern  
provinces of the republic. There are at  
least 20,000 leagues of land in the hands  
of the general government suitable for  
cereals, while the exact area owned by  
private individuals is estimated to be at  
least 100,000 leagues. Barring injury  
from drought or insects, the surplus of  
wheat from the crop now about to be  
harvested in Argentina will be a million  
tons, and the cost of moving Argentine  
wheat for export is only one-half what  
American railroads charge.

The citizens of Houlton are making an  
earnest effort to establish in that town  
a State Normal School. Several public  
meetings have been held on the subject,  
and the people there are claiming that  
an institution of the kind is needed in  
that section, and they will ask an appro-  
priation from the next legislature. It  
will remain for the members of the  
legislature to say, after the fullest in-  
vestigation, whether the school is neces-  
sary, or whether the State is in a con-  
dition to bear this extra burden of  
expense. We have already three nor-  
mal schools, well equipped with teachers  
and apparatus, and in them are many  
vacant seats. They could furnish  
accommodations to many more scholars  
than now seek their privileges and  
opportunities. In view of this fact,  
shall another normal school be estab-  
lished? We dislike to antagonize any  
laudable enterprise proposed by the pro-  
gressive people of Houlton, but this is a  
matter that ought to be looked at very  
carefully before the legislature should  
feel justified in making an appropriation.

Henry Clews of New York, in his  
weekly circular on business, says: "As  
for the industrial situation, that is hope-  
ful. Our textile mills are not fully em-  
ployed, but they are turning out a larger  
product, at better profits, than six  
months ago. The boot and shoe trade  
has been very active in low-priced goods  
for several months. The iron trade  
revives very slowly; still there is an un-  
usual degree of confidence in the future,  
and many of the Western establishments  
which are most favorably circumstanced  
as to locality and plant are running close  
to their full capacity. The Stock Ex-  
change is not blind to all these factors.  
Investors show general confidence in the  
future, and while often not able to buy,  
stubbornly refuse to sell; in fact, the  
tenacity with which stocks and bonds  
are held is unusual. Money is plentiful,  
and easily obtained for enterprises of  
merit; but railroad stocks are naturally  
neglected while earnings continue so  
poor. Better business, however, will  
soon result in improvement in this re-  
spect; hence railroad shares will quickly  
share and possibly anticipate the brighter  
prospects now in view."

## THE HOME FESTIVAL.

It is only one week to Thanksgiving,  
and the notes of preparation for this  
distinctively home festival are doubtless  
heard in most of the households of the  
land. It is a happy occasion, and it  
ought to be. Dull care should be given  
the go-by, at least for one day, and gen-  
eral good nature and rejoicing should be  
the rule.

Instead of the stereotyped moraliza-  
tion which all newspaper men are apt to  
drop into on these occasions, let us take  
a glimpse of Thanksgiving Day as it  
used to be. In times gone by Thank-  
sgiving Day was kept throughout New  
England much more universally than it  
is possible now. Not only does the sum-  
mer outing, which grows in length and  
frequency, make it difficult for whole  
families to take another journey so soon,  
but the large increase of Christmas and  
New Year's gifts and merriment also en-  
croaches on the earlier holiday. The  
sons and daughters, too, have many of  
them made their homes in the far West  
or South, so that it is less easy to return  
to the family hearthstone than in the  
days when in stage coach or with one's  
own chaise and staid family horse the  
shorter journeys were so gladly made.

In former times the dinner itself was  
a marked feature, because it was the  
one day when the stern Puritan spirit  
was allowed to relax itself and enjoy the  
pleasures of the table with the sanction  
of custom and religion.

The Puritan woman, forced to a close  
economy throughout the year lest har-  
vest should give out before another har-  
vest, delightedly threw prudence to the  
winds for one day and revelled in the ex-  
ercise of her housewifely skill. As there  
was no markets, the best farm or garden  
produce was saved to cook on this day,  
and neighborly exchanges of fruits and  
vegetables added variety. Preparations  
began long beforehand. The boys and  
girls had their new winter clothes to  
christen on that day, because the school-  
master always began school the Monday  
after Thanksgiving. So the mothers and  
daughters assisted by the itinerant tail-  
ors, sewed and sewed to be ready in  
time. Then the brick oven, rarely found  
now, was cleaned and heated for baking  
and filled and refilled. Pie was the dish  
upon which the housekeeper spent the  
best of her art, and great was the  
glory when a new variety was evolved.  
Fifty and sixty pies were the proper  
Thanksgiving allowance.

On Tuesday before the feast day the  
cakes, cookies and gingerbread were  
made, and big spicy loaves of "lection  
cake," for the Pilgrim mother had "to  
keep hot" for a few days when the  
kith and kin came, and like a wise  
woman she stocked her larder bounti-  
fully. The turkeys were dressed and  
stuffed, the chickens plucked and cut up,  
and plenty of bread, both white and  
brown, was baked.

On the actual day there was still much  
final preparation, and after the regula-  
tion breakfast of stewed chicken was  
cleared away, the men, boys and young  
children celebrated the morning with  
outdoor sports, while the women folk  
literally, "cumbered themselves" with  
much serving.

It was the bounden duty of the family  
to send at least one wagon load to  
church, and many were the tricks played  
by even those of older growth to get  
left behind, for, alas, for Puritan up-  
bringing, the most remembered point of  
the sermon was its length!

Two o'clock, the universal dinner  
hour, would come at last, however, and  
the merry party would gather around a  
bountiful table, where roast turkey was  
king, with its attendants of boiled tur-  
key, ham or roast meat. Every vegeta-  
ble possible was grouped about the ro-  
yal bird, with the crimson cranberry  
sauce and ruby jelly as high lights to the  
picture wrought by the cook's skill. Then  
came the chicken pie, and then the  
dessert of pies, and some times the  
native nuts and raisins and apples. But  
these were often saved for evening,  
and, added, to slices of cake and glasses  
of cider, were all that was prepared for  
supper.

Games and jokes, family stories told  
and retold, singing quaint old hymns  
and lively glees from the "singing  
school" made up the simple, homely  
joys that ruled the day and early even-  
ing, helped to bind the New Englander  
to his early home with a strong though  
often unsuspected hold.

## Working Out Taxes.

The good roads question continues to  
elicit the attention of the thoughtful.  
But we never can have good roads  
throughout the country until their mak-  
ing or repairing is subject to intelli-  
gent supervision. As a general thing,  
good roads in the country are only cases  
in a desert of wretched thoroughfares.  
This in most of the smaller towns,  
because inhabitants work out their road  
taxes, instead of paying cash—a most  
pernicious practice. These men are not  
necessarily all road builders, and they  
give but a poor equivalent for the tax.  
So they take hold and plow deep into  
the sides of the road-bed, then scoop  
the loose dirt out and on to the road,  
smoothing it down a little, and the road  
is "repaired"—that is, until the first  
rain washes it out, and away it goes.  
That "bed" walks off on the surface of  
the flood. We have seen roads in this  
fair Kennebec county so washed out by  
a single storm as to be absolutely im-  
passable, and to compel the making of a  
long detour through a farmer's yard to  
pass the break. Good roads are a source  
of economy and profit to the farmer, as  
well as to every one else, and there  
should be some form of road control all  
through the country that will give them  
to us.

The steamer Kennebec is arriving  
promptly on time, same as in the sum-  
mer time, with good freight and pas-  
senger lists. She will continue to run,  
making three trips per week, as long  
into December as she can get up the  
river.

Why, at this time of the year, do  
turkeys, chickens, and the like, give up  
their hopes of a future life? Do you  
give it up? Because they have their  
nicks twirled in this.

## DUST TO DUST.

The last rites were performed on Mon-  
day, at St. Petersburg, over the body of  
Alexander III. It was the most mag-  
nificent funeral of modern times.

The populace were astir before day-  
light, and all the morning lines of people  
converged upon the fortress Cathedral of  
St. Peter and St. Paul, where the boom-  
ing of cannon announced the beginning  
of the funeral services. The troops,  
which had been taken off for duty at day-  
break, took their positions promptly and  
the thoroughfares were soon lined with  
infantry, cavalry and artillery. At the  
cathedral the music was divine and the  
performance of the liturgy sublime in  
the extreme. The surroundings were  
subdued in color, but they were of a  
quiet character which greatly enhanced  
the splendor of the whole scene. The  
cream of the royalty and nobility of the  
empire assisted at the service, and  
princes of the blood, prelates of the or-  
thodox church, noblemen, representa-  
tives of foreign diplomats and other dis-  
tinguished personages joined in the  
devotions and pleadings to heaven for  
the repose of the soul of the dead.

The signal for the services to begin  
was the firing of three guns from the  
fortress. Just as the third gun was  
fired, Emperor Nicholas and the Imperial  
family appeared at the west door of the  
cathedral and preceded by the Metropol-  
itan of St. Petersburg, and the members  
of the Holy Synod, all of them magnifi-  
cently robed in vestments of black and  
silver, passed through the body of the  
edifice towards the catafalque. The  
Metropolitan of St. Petersburg carried  
the great crucifix as the chief of the  
Holy Synod and as the procession passed  
towards the catafalque sprinkled holy  
water upon those about him, at the same  
time audibly repeating a prayer. After  
the Tsar and Imperial family and the  
Holy Synod had taken their places the  
Metropolitan and the clergy, standing in  
a semi-circle around the head of the  
coffin, began the mortuary mass.

At noon the air inside the church was  
heavy with incense and the dim light  
within was starred with thousands of  
tapers, each mourner and visitor holding  
one. The first taper was lighted by the  
Tsar. As His Majesty lighted his taper  
he held it aloft and from it slowly spread  
a stream of light. When the other  
tapers were lighted the scene was one of  
rare beauty, the sanctuary and the  
body of the edifice sparkling as though  
jewelled with emeralds, sapphires, opals,  
etc. All present were standing, the  
Tsar, with the Imperial family and the  
visiting royalties on the right side of the  
coffin. After the general mass for the  
dead, with its elaborate ceremony the  
special service for a dead Tsar was be-  
gun. The service began with a brief  
prayer, after which Psalm 91 was sung  
by an unseen male choir. Then followed  
the singing of Psalm 119. The first  
anthem was the "Gloria Alleluia," the  
second, "Have mercy upon my soul,"  
and the third, "Blessed art Thou, O  
Lord, teach me Thy judgments." At the  
end of the second stanza, before the  
anthem was the prayer.

At conclusion of the special service,  
which was very elaborate, the Tsar  
stepped forward to the coffin and kissed  
the lips of the dead Emperor, the other  
members of the Imperial family and  
those bound by ties of blood or marriage  
following, the Tsar standing by the side  
of the coffin until the farewells were  
over. Then eight generals appeared  
bearing the lid of the coffin, which was  
fastened in its place. Eight other gen-  
erals bore away the purple pall, which  
had covered the coffin, exposing the bare  
glided surface of the coffin to view. The  
grand dukes then lifted the coffin to  
their shoulders and bore it to the en-  
trance of the Imperial vault, which  
opened in the pavement, and a moment  
later the mortal remains of Alexander  
III. were lowered into the resting place  
of his imperial ancestors.

At the moment the coffin was lowered  
a gun was fired, and the Tsar stepped  
forward and took a handful of earth  
which he scattered upon the casket.  
As the body was lowered and placed by  
the side of the coffin of the mother of  
the dead Tsar, the Metropolitan recited  
the last prayer for the dead, adding:  
"We do our last duties to an ever re-  
membered and glorious ruler of all the  
Russias, Alexander III." All the mem-  
bers of the Imperial family then filed  
slowly past the vault followed by all of  
the persons who had been in the cath-  
edral, and the obsequies of Alex III. were  
over.

The Imperial family and the royal  
guests all returned to the winter palace  
after the funeral. The Imperial signia,  
which formed a conspicuous part of the  
public processions at St. Petersburg and  
in Moscow, and which were also placed  
in prominent positions in the Cathedral,  
were conveyed back to the winter palace  
after the funeral under a strong military  
escort. The tomb of the Tsar will be  
immediately covered with a white mar-  
ble block, four feet high and oblong in  
shape. Until this work is completed the  
tomb will be guarded night and day  
by a detachment of the Imperial guards.

There is a spreading movement among  
the farmers of Maine to organize mutual  
fire insurance companies, brought about  
by the high rates of the foreign com-  
panies, and the refusal of many to insure  
farm property at all. Two new mutual  
companies have just been organized, one  
at West Gardiner and the other in  
Gardiner and Richmond. Eight have  
been formed in the State the past year.  
Insurance Commissioner Carr, as there  
was more or less difficulty in preparing  
the papers, has had a blank form spe-  
cially printed for use in organizing  
these mutual companies. It would seem  
that the old stock companies deem  
Maine a poor field for business, as  
fifteen have withdrawn from the State  
this year, holding policies amounting in  
the aggregate to \$5,000,000.

At the National Convention of the  
W. C. T. U., in Cleveland, Ohio, Tues-  
day, Miss Frances E. Willard was re-  
elected President, on 386 out of 390  
votes. The election was made formal  
and unanimous. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens  
of Maine was chosen Vice President.

## ATTALE OF HORROR.

Captain Johnson, of the sealing  
schooner Emma of Juneau, Alaska, and  
Priley A. Hunter, arrived at San Fran-  
cisco from the Orient on the steamer  
Peru, Tuesday of last week. They tell  
a story of suffering and ill treatment in  
a Russian prison, and will ask the  
United States to compel the Russian  
Government to pay them a heavy in-  
demnify for their experiences.

The tale is full of the horrors of  
prison life on the island of Saghalien  
and Vladivostok, but what they rely  
upon for damages is the alleged un-  
warranted seizure of their vessel. Ac-  
cording to the Captain's story, the craft  
encountered heavy weather and was  
blown into the Okotsch Sea. A Russian  
cruiser overhauled her.

The Emma, at the time of the seizure,  
was sailing with a jury rudder and in-  
jured spars. The Captain explained to  
the Russian official the cause of his  
presence in those waters, but his ex-  
planation was not accepted.

The Russians claimed he was after  
seals, and seized the vessel and crew,  
taking them to Saghalien. There 450  
prisoners attempted to haul the schooner  
up on the beach, and in doing so broke  
her back, making her a complete wreck.  
The prisoners, ten in number, were con-  
fined in a cell twelve by sixteen, in  
which were forty-five men, all told.

The horrors of the situation were too  
much for Robert Ohman, a brother of  
one of the schooner's owners. He went  
crazy and committed suicide. After  
being confined six months at Saghalien,  
the men were taken to Vladivostok for  
trial.

This was a farce, they say. They  
were convicted and sentenced to serve  
six months each. The Vladivostok  
prison was little better than that at  
Saghalien.

Finally their sentence was served, and  
they were turned loose without money  
or food. The Russians refused to do  
anything for them, and they would have  
starved had not the Chinese fed them.  
At the end of eleven days a merchant  
raised a purse, which paid their passage  
to Nankai, where they were sent to  
Yokohama by the American consul.

At Yokohama the American consul pre-  
pared Johnson and Riley a passage to  
this country on the Peru. The others  
are still at Yokohama.

## The Book of the Fair.

There has come to our table Part nine  
of that superb publication, "The Book  
of the Fair," published by the Bancroft  
Company, Chicago and San Francisco.  
It is fully up to the high standard set  
by the foregoing parts of this grand work,  
which have come to hand from time to  
time. No artist even can question the  
superiority of the work. It is above  
criticism. The press' all over the  
country is calling it a model of perfection  
and artistic beauty, a never ending  
source of instruction and delight, re-  
flecting no end of credit upon the author,  
Mr. H. H. Bancroft. The engravings are  
unexcelled, and the letter press almost  
unsurpassed.

This part is a continuation of the  
wonders of Machinery Hall, giving pic-  
tures of the leading machinery in the  
different departments, representing the  
entire world. It is as though you were  
visiting the great Fair again in person,  
and walking among its splendors. The  
descriptions are simply perfect.

Chapter 13th, in this part, opens with  
the subject of Agriculture, giving a full  
page picture of the beautiful agricultural  
building; sections of the building from  
different points of view; the allegorical  
groups erected on the extensive grounds;  
a representation of the Colonade; the  
pavilions of the various States, contain-  
ing the products peculiar to the soil of  
each; and a hundred other things  
which we have neither time nor space to  
mention. It is published by the Bancroft  
Company, Auditorium Building,  
and Mr. E. B. Hall, of No. 15 State  
street, Boston, is the general agent for  
this work. Send for it.

## Death of Mr. Winthrop.

Hon. Robert C. Winthrop died Friday  
night, at his Marlboro street residence  
in Boston. He was 85 years old. His  
death is attributed to heart affection.  
He was born in Boston in 1809. He  
graduated at Harvard College in 1828,  
and began the practice of law in 1831.  
In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and  
from 1834 to 1840 was a member  
of the lower house of the Massa-  
chusetts legislature, and the Speaker  
of that body in 1838, 1839 and 1840. In  
the last named year he was elected to  
Congress, and served there for seven  
consecutive years. In 1850 he was ap-  
pointed United States Senator from  
Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy caused  
by Daniel Webster's appointment as  
Secretary of State. His course upon the  
slavery question was distasteful to men  
of extreme opinions in both sections of  
the Union, and in 1851 he was defeated  
for election to the Senate by a coalition  
of democrats and free soilers. In the  
same year Mr. Winthrop was the Whig  
candidate for Governor of Massachu-  
setts, and received a large plurality,  
but the constitution of the State at that  
time required a majority, and the  
election was thrown into the legisla-  
ture, where the same influences defeated  
him. This incident brought about the  
change in the constitution by which  
only a plurality is required; but Mr.  
Winthrop refused to stand again for  
Governor, and also declined various  
other nominations and appointments,  
preferring to retire from political life  
and devote himself to literary pursuits.  
From time to time, however, his voice  
was still heard in presidential elections,  
and he gave active and influential sup-  
port to Scott in 1852, Fillmore in 1856,  
Bell in 1860, and McClellan in 1864.

## North Bradford Notes.

Mr. Benjamin Woodward accidentally  
put a shot through his right arm, and it  
will have to be amputated.—Rev. J. H.  
Higgins will preach in Good Templars  
Hall, on Sunday morning, every two  
weeks, at 11 o'clock.—Major Tyler died  
Oct. 14, aged 55 years. He leaves a wife  
and four children. His two little boys,  
who were sick of typhoid fever at the  
same time, have recovered.

We acknowledge the receipt from the  
Frank B. White Company of a kind and  
cordial invitation to participate in a  
grand banquet to be given to the pub-  
lishers of agricultural newspapers at the  
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, on the  
evening of Nov. 22. We are sorry that  
we shall be unable to be present.

Judge Lawrence, in New York, on  
Monday, decided that the Gould children  
are not relieved from the assessment  
upon their personal property in that  
State and upon that of their father's es-  
tate. Jay Gould's personal estate was  
assessed at \$10,000,000 in 1893, and  
George J. Gould's \$400,000, although he  
was a resident of Lakewood. The  
Goulds decided not to make New York  
city their home, and it was claimed  
neither the estate nor the children were  
residents of the county and they were  
not liable to taxation. But the court  
has decided otherwise, and they must  
pay.

The old *Eastern Argus*, published at  
Portland, and established way back in  
1803, is out with its prospectus for the  
new year. It is perhaps unnecessary to  
say that it will in the future, as in the  
past, champion the cause of pure and  
unadulterated democracy, besides giving  
its readers all the news of the day, making  
a complete newspaper. The terms are:  
The *Daily Argus* is sent for 50 cents per  
month, or \$6.00 per year in advance, and  
\$7.00 at the end of the year, free of  
postage. The *Weekly Argus* is sent at  
these rates: One copy, 1 year, free of  
postage, \$1.50 in advance, or \$2.00 at  
the end of the year. Clubs of 10 free  
of postage, \$10.00 in advance. John M.  
Adams & Co., publishers, 99 Exchange  
St., Portland, Me.

Our old friend Mr. Edward W. Bush,  
a respected and life long resident of  
Vassalboro (Gethcell's Corner), died on  
Friday last at the age of 77 years. Mr.  
Bush has held several offices in town,  
having been selectman four years, from  
1871, town clerk in 1873, and postmaster  
at Vassalboro from 1889 to 1893. His  
funeral was held Sunday, and attended  
by a large number of friends and the  
Masonic Lodge, of which the deceased  
was a member. He was one of the  
most intelligent and well posted  
men in town, thoroughly familiar with  
public affairs, and well informed on  
every subject of interest. He will be  
greatly missed in the Kennebec valley.

A Thomaston man's cow, yielding to  
a satanic impulse to create trouble,  
waltzed into a near-by cabbage garden  
and gorged herself upon the succulent  
"fruit." The neighbor of course was  
irate, and called upon the proprietor of  
the cow in a very heated frame of mind.  
Said he: "Your cow has eaten a dozen  
of my finest cabbages!" "Don't worry,  
my friend, don't worry!" replied the  
owner, "Who ever heard of cabbages  
hurting a cow?"

The annual ball of Pine Tree Division  
of Railway Conductors was held in City  
Hall, Bangor, Wednesday night. The  
elegant new hall was handsomely deco-  
rated. The stage, and every available  
projection about the hall, was hidden by  
palms, potted plants and flowers. The  
crowd was very large, and there were  
some elegant costumes among the ladies.  
An orchestra of twenty pieces, under the  
direction of H. M. Pullen of Bangor,  
furnished delightful music.

At a meeting of the finance commit-  
tee of the Good Will Farm Industrial  
Building Association, held in Portland, it  
was voted to place all funds now in the  
hands of the treasurer at interest, the  
same to be held in trust until July 1st,  
1895, and if satisfied that the building  
now contemplated will be completed in  
a reasonable time, to transfer the funds  
to help complete the same.

Willard Hart of Union, 76 years old,  
is one of the musical pioneers of Eastern  
Maine. When he was 12 years of age he  
played a violin in the choir of the old  
church, Union's first, which stood in the  
woods where the Free church now  
stands. At that time, according to Mr.  
Hart, more people attended that one  
church than attend all the churches in  
Union to-day.

There is hardly a doubt that a major-  
ity of the people of Hawaii strongly  
favor annexation to this country. Late  
information from the islands states that  
even the native Hawaiians are coming  
round to the belief that annexation to  
this country in some form would be bet-  
ter for them than to continue members  
of an independent republic.

Dwight L. Moody is to begin a cam-  
paign in Lowell next month, and great  
preparations are being made for his  
coming. The old Branch street rink,  
which has a seating capacity beyond any  
hall in the city, is being made ready for  
the meetings. There will be a chorus of  
500 voices, and over 3000 people can be  
accommodated in the building.

Mr. Carter B. Keene of Maine, private  
secretary to Col. C. B. Morton, auditor  
of the navy department, has been elected  
president of the Columbia University  
Law School, Washington, D. C. Mr.  
Keene devotes his spare time to the  
study of law at that institution.

There is quite a sensational contest in  
Bath between those who are in favor of  
the prohibitory law and those in favor  
of resubmitting the question to the  
people.

Gov. Greenhalgh of Massachusetts has  
returned home from his outing at Hart-  
land, in this State. He didn't shoot any  
deer, but he gained three pounds in  
weight.

The Maine Insane Hospital has lost  
its oldest patient, Christopher G. Wood,  
who died a few days ago, aged 84 years.  
Mr. Wood had been an inmate during  
the past 47 years. He was born in Cam-  
den, and for many years followed sea  
life. When committed he was 37 years  
of age, and after remaining there two  
years he recovered sufficiently to return  
to Camden, where he passed two years,  
and was again placed under treatment.  
After another period in this institution  
he was allowed to return to his native  
town. In 1867 he was brought back,  
and has since been at the hospital.

On Saturday the sonorous strains of  
the new famous Jubilee Band of the  
New England Division of the Salvation  
Army were heard in our city, under  
command of Brigadier Wm. Brewer of  
Boston. The players, fifteen in num-  
ber, are thorough Salvationists. They  
are picked musicians from different  
centers in New England, where the  
army is prosecuting its good work.  
Their uniforms are attractive, though  
neither showy or expensive. They are  
composed of the regulation blue, with  
white epaulettes, and trimming on the  
coats. The music pouch and belt is of  
legitins they wear on their right parades  
previous to their meetings. Largely at-  
tended meetings were conducted by the  
band at the barracks here, Saturday eve-  
ning and all day Sunday. The band is  
making a tour of the New England  
States.

After all the reports to the contrary,  
woman suffrage was defeated in Kansas  
at the recent election. The majority  
against it is some 30,000.

Nutritious is highly recommended as  
being a good tonic for stock during the  
cold feeding season.

S. W. Hatch, East Bowdoinham, writes  
us that he has for sale a nice full-blooded  
Leghorn cockerel.

Buy your Thanksgiving pies, reason-  
ings and condiments at PARTRIDGE'S, Old  
Reliable Drug Store, opp. Post Office.

Portland people are talking about an  
ice carnival next January.

Hustling Houlton has put about \$150,-  
000 into new buildings this season.

## CITY NEWS.

—Louis Paquin has gone into insol-  
vency.  
—Boys, be careful. We like news  
items, but not those chronicling drown-  
ing accidents.  
—A thousand persons attended the  
police ball, Thursday evening, and it  
was a success in every way.  
—Rev. J. F. Leland has received a  
call to the pastorate of the Universalist  
church in Hallowell.

—The high fence, forming a wind  
break, has been put upon Kennebec  
bridge.

—Knowlton & Young, at their fish  
market, have made a great reduction in  
the price of oysters.  
—City Marshal, Joshua F. Bean, and  
his former partner, Thos. W. Burbank,  
have filed their petitions for the benefit  
of the insolvency law.

—We are under renewed obligations to  
that prince of sportsmen, Hon. P. O.  
Vickers, for a nice lot of venison, a fine  
specimen of his recent expert work in  
the woods.

—In a few months our city, its people  
and institutions, will be written up in  
the *Maine Central*. In the January num-  
ber will appear an illustrated article on  
Aroostook county, the "Garden of  
Maine."

—The A. H. & G. Electric Road man-  
agement have just introduced an inno-  
vation which all patrons of the road will  
indorse—the sale of eleven tickets for  
50 cents, or 22 tickets for \$1.00—for sale  
by conductors, and at all waiting rooms.  
—On this (Thursday) evening will oc-  
cur the forty-eighth anniversary of the  
marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Milli-  
ken, and on this occasion Mr. Milliken  
proposes to celebrate that, and his birth-  
day, by giving a grand supper at the  
vestry of the Universalist church.

—Public installation of the officers  
elect of Bethlehem Lodge of Masons,  
occurred on Monday evening, the ser-  
vices being conducted by Capt. H. F.  
Blanchard. After the exercises, some  
two hundred and fifty persons partici-  
pated in the banquet that followed.

—The Odd Fellows of Hallowell and  
Augusta will organize a Rebecca Lodge  
this week. There is every indication  
that it will be a success, as over 100  
ladies have signified their intention of  
becoming charter members. It is  
thought that the



## Items of Maine News.

The snow at the head waters of the Machias river is 18 inches deep.

Belfast has expended \$8000 for sewers the past year.

A company has been formed in Calais to carry on the tanning industry.

The late John F. Randall gave in his will \$500 to the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Portland.

Mr. Alderman Daniel Gallagher of Portland has been appointed to the position of Shipping Commissioner at that port.

John B. Rand, a prominent merchant of North Waterford, died of heart disease, Friday, aged seventy-five.

Two of the three boys who recently escaped from the State Reform School have been captured and returned.

George Spillay of Newry has caught eleven foxes this fall. He catches them in snares. Sunday morning of last week he snared in four.

Burglars entered the dwelling house of Mrs. Hall at Canaan, one night last week, and carried away two watches, one gold ring and a small amount of money.

The Waverly woolen mill, Pittsfield, is now running over time and has a large number of orders ahead. More machinery is being added so as to bring the mill up to its highest capacity.

Grand Secretary Brackett held returns Monday of two more Good Templar lodges, one named Hillsdale, at Southport, Me. and the other named Thordard, at Thordard, Waldo county.

John B. Ouellette, who was found guilty of manslaughter, by the Supreme Judicial Court at Farmington, was on Saturday sentenced to three years at hard labor in the State Prison.

Many deer have been killed in Sherman and vicinity this season. Mrs. Inez, wife of Mr. Henry B. Sleeper, accompanied her husband on a sporting trip in the vicinity of Grandstone and shot a fine deer.

At a largely attended town meeting held at Seaport, Monday, it was voted to instruct the selectmen to offer a reward of \$1000 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who caused the late fire in that town.

William H. Dodge, proprietor of the Laidlaw Packing establishment at Machiasport, reports a successful season, having put up 25,000 boxes of smoked herring, and doubled the quantity of sardines put up last year.

Newport village will soon enjoy the luxury of a good water system. The mains are complete and connections are fast being made. The company is made up of local capital, and has secured fifty patrons so far.

Nahum R. H. of Bucksport died Sunday night, aged seventy. He was an ex-State Senator, ex-President of a National Bank, and the oldest active merchant in town. He leaves a widow, a son, Edwin P., of Boston, and a daughter, Miss Helen of Portland.

Rev. R. W. Jenkin died at East Corinth, Friday morning. He was for many years pastor of the Congregational church in Gardiner, and had been pastor of the Rockland church for five years. He was a native of Wales. He came to this country when a young man.

The snow in the upper part of Maine has made fine tracking for large game and there have been big shipments through Bangor, recently. The company has been delivering water from the lakes in the northern part of the State farther south, and great flocks are reported in the ponds in some places.

Miss Nellie Waldron of Pittsfield, who was thrown from her carriage and seriously injured, died Sunday night, by reason of a car of the Maine Central Railroad Co. obstructing the highway, has brought suit, through her attorney, F. W. Hovey, against the company in the sum of \$25,000.

The Bath Times has investigated the death of Charles Purington, drowned from a scow in the Kennebec, and finds that death was accidental. Bruises on his person were received while running in the woods in the darkness for aid. Deceased was a fisherman, aged 45. He leaves a widow and five children.

Patents have been granted to Henry Babian, North Vassalboro, method of and machine for filling cloth. Edward T. Burrows, Portland, holding a patent for spring actuated shades; James H. Holt, Fairfield Center, coasting sled; John A. Little, Portland, holding mechanism for spring actuated shades.

A Dexter special to the Bangor Commercial says that a man named Richardson was killed in the woods, last Tuesday, by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was not missed until Sunday, as he had left to go to the house of his acquaintance several miles distant to remain for a few days.

Foxes are very thick in some parts of Corvallis. One entered the hen house of Darius McCallis and killed some of the best of the pullets there. Guy Moody caught one trap a day later, that had one hind leg shot off near the gambrel. It was supposed to be one that was shot by Mr. Ricker near the steam mill a few weeks ago.

A house at Treat and Webster Island, Old Town, occupied by Mr. Oren Reald, was entered the other night and \$55 was stolen from a bureau drawer. The carpet on the floor was cut in two and a note written in French and addressed to Mrs. Reald was to the effect that if she had been there she would have been served the same as the carpet.

Early Monday morning, Lorenzo Cookson went to a cupboard in his dwelling on Mt. Pleasant, Richmond, and taking down a bottle, turned out and drank a tumbler full of the contents, supposing it to be cider. He subsequently learned that it was a solution of carbolic acid. Medical aid was rendered and the man died a narrow escape from death.

Deputy Sheriff John H. Biddeford returned from Wells on Saturday, with a horse and carriage stolen from the front of Warren C. Bryant's residence, Thursday morning. The animal was found at the house of John Prout, who bought him from a stranger. The agreement was that \$30 should be paid, and an advance payment of \$5 was just being made.

Gordon Bros. of New Sharon have opened a barrel manufacturing in West Paris, Oxford county. W. E. Gordon and A. E. Mace are putting up the barrels, averaging their hundred barrels a day, for which they find a ready sale. The staves are manufactured in Michigan, the hoops and heads in New Sharon. They have sold 2,000 and have orders enough ahead there to keep them at work one month longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gowen of Westbrook have been married for 53 years. They have four children and six grand-children living. The oldest grandchild is 10 years and the youngest three months, and there has never been a death in the family. They are both about 80 years of age, and the Westbrook Chronicle says it is expected that the whole family will gather at the dinner table on Thanksgiving this year.

Deputy Sheriff J. A. Stevens of Lincoln has captured Josiah B. Russell of Lincoln, who was placed in the county jail for safe keeping, as he is very much wanted about next February when the criminal term of court convenes. Russell was arraigned in Lincoln before



Rev. John Spinney.

## A Good Appetite

And Refreshing Sleep Given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."

"You have my sincere thanks for Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done me much good. It gave me sleep, a good appetite and removed the lameness from my limbs." Mrs. Emery, my

daughter, took the medicine and it produced the same effect with her. I can say truthfully I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla a very good medicine and will recommend it to anyone." Rev. John Spinney, Industry, Maine.

N. E. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any other kind. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain or gripe. Sold by all druggists.

Justice Clark, on the charge of burglary at the store of E. A. Weatherbee in Lincoln, on the night of Oct. 6th, and was bound over for trial next February.

A large amount of the stolen property has been recovered.

Patrolman Joseph B. Warren died suddenly at his residence in Portland, while seated at the supper table Wednesday evening. He had risen from the table a few minutes previous to pursue the search of the day before, and the electric door bell, had followed her to her home close by to complain of her to her mother and on returning had taken his seat at the table and related his experience to Mrs. Warren, when his head sank suddenly and he expired without any sign of suffering.

The excitement over the Garland bear reached its height Wednesday morning early, when a party of five hunters reached the house of Mrs. J. A. Hanks, and old brain succumbed to a shot fired by young Pible of Charleston. The bear, which was first seen by Byron Pillsbury in his pasture, later made his way into the Hanks woods, where he was captured. For several hours his bearship occupied a prominent position in Mr. Hanks' yard, where he was suspended from a tree. This unusual spectacle attracted many visitors. Its weight is said to be 200 lbs.

There is about \$32,400, together with quite an amount of interest, that the inhabitants of Charleston, Corinth and Kennebec went to get into their hands, although the money was raised and handed over to the treasurer of the company. Now it is understood that each of the towns has filed a bill in equity to make the railroad corporations reimburse the funds. The people of the vicinity have been hoping against hope ever since 1872, when it will be remembered the Penobscot Central Railroad Company obtained its charter.

Potatoes are now selling at Presque Isle at \$1.00 for Hebron and \$0.90 for Dakota. They are coming in rather slowly.

Mr. R. F. Alexander of Belmont is the "Ox-King" of Waldo county. He has a pair of 3-year-olds that weigh 6 feet, 10 inches; made by Ora Hathaway. The cheese proved to be equal to the best there is made, or the best there is in the market, though this is Mr. Hathaway's first experience in the factory cheese. He understands the association now complete finishing off the hall, and have decided so to do, the citizens having subscribed one hundred dollars for that object.

There is a farmer in West Trenton who has several bushels of potatoes in the ground, another who has fifty bushels of vegetables ungathered. The weather for several days last week looked encouraging for the people to have the privilege of finishing their harvesting in the long and sunny days of next spring.

In Stilly telegraphic communication is restored. The people of Messina still fear to return to their houses and the majority are encamped in open spaces, railway carriages and the vessels in the harbor.

BUKER'S

A WOMAN'S health depends upon the regular fulfillment of nature's laws. Backache, Headache, Sickiness say that nature's machinery is out of order—Baker's Kidney Pills repair the breaks, tone the vital organs, and make sickly women well again.

DRUGGISTS SELL THEM FOR 50c PER BOX.

KIDNEY PILLS

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

## The Suburban Schools of Augusta.

It is the duty of the Supervisor to visit the schools under his charge, and ascertain the condition of the buildings, the attendance of the pupils, and whatever needs of various kinds there may be.

Having performed that duty, I will report as follows for your readers:

The Ballard school has been taught for several years by Mrs. Celia A. Perry, who lives in the vicinity of the school, and whose reputation as a practical teacher is well known. The school will be under her charge during the winter term.

At Bolton Hill Miss Jane Harris has taught two terms, and is elected for the third. She has won the esteem of all the patrons of the school, and the love of her pupils. The building has been supplied with new windows throughout, from Bangs Bros.

The Brackett school is one of the largest in the town, and is largely due to the pleasant manners and thorough method of the teacher, Miss Jennie E. Lord. It is always a delight to visit this school, because of the deep interest the pupils manifest in their studies. Miss Lord is elected for the winter term.

On the Sidney road, about four miles out, is the Cony school, taught by Miss Frederica Perry, who is also elected for the winter term, and who has, as she deserves, the good will of the patrons and pupils.

Over on the Bangor road, two miles north of the Belfast road, is the Church Hill school, taught by Miss Mae H. Doughty, one of four graduates from the Cony high school last June, who were elected to teach in the suburban schools, and all have proved to be excellent of their positions. Miss Doughty is elected for the winter term.

The Fletcher school on the East river road is presided over by Miss Emma S. Dana, who will also teach the large term. This is not a large school, but a very orderly one.

Miss Addie C. Ames has been for several years the faithful teacher in the Bangor school, and will continue as such so long as the patrons can retain her.

The Hospital school for the fall session was taught by a recent Cony High graduate, Miss Miss Zoe Peterson. The good reports coming from the patrons, we know that she is appreciated. This building has been newly papered and otherwise repaired this season.

For the fall session at the Howard school, Mrs. A. C. Hanks was elected, and although this is a rather difficult school to govern, yet Mrs. Hanks has succeeded, and is elected for the winter session. A new student, who has been furnished with the school, has been elected for the winter session.

We are sorry to write that Miss Catherine Young, who has taught the Howe school for two terms, has resigned. She is a graduate from Cony High, and has given satisfaction. Miss Lillian White is elected for the winter session.

Miss Mertie Brann who has taught the Jewett school for several sessions to good acceptance, has also resigned, and we are sorry to say, Miss G. E. Tibbets is elected for the winter session.

Miss Abbie Jones had charge of the Leighton school for the fall session, and has won the approval of the patrons. The North Farm school, where the vigorous management of Miss Maude Chase, who is elected for the winter session.

Miss Arda B. Warren is to continue with this school, and is the larger and active school, and Miss Warren is highly appreciated for her very thorough work.

Another graduate from Cony High last June, Miss Viola E. Mosher, is teaching the Stone school, and is making a grand success of it. She will continue for the winter term.

The Stony Brook school is fortunate in the selection of Mrs. Viola E. Mosher, a teacher of experience, who makes her school very thorough in all the exercises. She is elected for the next session.

The Wellman school located on the east end of the city, has been under the supervision of Miss G. E. Tibbets for the fall term. This is a difficult school to manage, and Miss Tibbets has done well. She is also one of the recent graduates from Cony High, and with experience will undoubtedly become one of our most thorough teachers. Miss Abbie Jones is elected for the winter session.

At a meeting of the school board it was voted to discontinue the Leighton school for the winter session, and transfer the pupils to the Stone school.

The committee also agreed to the appeal to close the schools on the last Friday of the month, and the teachers will attend the meeting, otherwise they must lose the time.

During the summer a great deal of repairing and furnishing for the schools has been done.

The Howe and Wellman school buildings have been thoroughly repaired, and the students will be comfortable. Many of the buildings have been repainted, and the walls white-washed. The old series of readers, which has been in use for nearly a generation, has been exchanged for a more modern new normal course in reading. Four new books have been provided, the walls of all the buildings have been patched and plastered. With all this expense for repairs and furnishings, the committee has not exceeded their appropriation, although it is much that yet ought to be done for the comfort and convenience and cleanliness of the pupils.

J. FRANK LELAND, Supervisor of Schools.

"How Many I Hate?"

Is the question that confronts the poultryman as he starts his incubator. With the Improved Victor Incubator and Brooder the answer is a happy one—as many as the fertile eggs.

An interesting and handsome catalogue recently issued by the manufacturer of these specialties, Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., the following claims are made, which seem to be born out by hundreds of testimonials:

The Improved Victor is the only absolutely self-regulating incubator in the market—the strongest, most neatly constructed, most easily operated and most durable.

It is the only incubator regulating itself to both extremes of temperature, from way below freezing point up to 90° or more.

The Improved Victor Hot Water Brooder has no equal in raising the chicks after they are hatched. So warranted or no sale.

The Improved Victor Incubator and Brooder is the cheapest first-class hatching and raising outfit ever made or sold, and can be bought with perfect safety, being patented and manufactured by an old established and reliable firm.

For a catalogue, which can be had free if mention is made of this paper.

"I escaped being a confirmed dyspeptic by taking Ayer's Pills in time." This is the experience of many. Ayer's Pills, whether as an after-dinner pill or as a remedy for liver complaint, indigestion, flatulency, water brash and nausea, are invaluable.

Always avoid harsh purgative pills. They first make you sick and then leave you constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pills regulate the bowels and make you well. Dose, one pill.

Fifteen different kinds of trolley car fenders were tried in Philadelphia recently, but none proved satisfactory. Three, however, will be given a trial.

## WHY NOT BE STRONG?

Do You Know What That Weakness Means?

There is a Limit to Your Endurance. Have You Reached It?

Beware of the Last Straw! It Will Come Like a Shock.

Shakespeare says: "When sorrows come, they come not single spies, but in battalions." How true this is of disease. How surely will overwork lead to nervousness, headache, nervous exhaustion, prostration, paralysis, and the most terrible nervous diseases.

Bad blood causes humors, stomach, liver and kidney complaints, rheumatism, bad complexion, tumors and all kinds of blood diseases. That tired feeling means exhaustion of the nerves and vital forces—it kills. If the liver is torpid, constipation follows. This clogs the circulation and causes congestion of all the organs.

You must stop these complaints right where they are, if you value your life. The way to do it is to take Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. It cures disease and makes you well.

More home grown grain and less of Western was a good point set forth. Only when the full capacity of the farm is reached should the farmer turn to the grain or cattle feed. Not the gross income, but the net balance must tell the story. The advantage and necessity for a shorter rotation was emphasized as a means for securing added fertility, and enabling the farmer to increase crop production. Winter rye, clover, oats and peas, and early corn for soiling crops, to supplement short pastures, and following these and barley will carry along until time to open the silos. By the proper use of these crops the cost of the grain ration may be materially reduced. Thus were indicated the possible lines of saving, while all the time increasing the farm products and the carrying capacity of the farm. Speaking of feeding, he said:

"Our animals are professors, and will tell us what is a perfect ration. They will work this problem along the scientific students. Palatability and variety are two important factors in increased crop production." The worth of the corn crop was very properly urged, and its increase indicated. The statement that in well matured corn the value of the ear and the stock is materially the same, caused some little discussion, some present evidently favoring the more immature plant.

It was a great pleasure to again meet in Maine that enthusiastic agricultural worker, Mr. John Gould of Ohio. While some of his advanced ideas provoked opinion, it is along this line that the advance is to be made. Mr. Gould is an enthusiast through and through, brim full of good solid matter presented with abundance of relish and spice. If Ohio has such men, we want them in our institute work. "Dairying and the Dairy Cow," would be a good subject for the very instructive lecture which, with the discussion occupied the entire afternoon session. "Intelligence," said Mr. Gould, "put into our business decides the measure of success. A cow in Maine is much the same as a cow in Ohio, and while there may be slightly varying conditions, the underlying principle governing the dairy business is the same. There is variety in farming or there will be failure at the end. The cow is the best friend of the farmer, for she settles every Saturday night. More than this, she is perfectly willing to go into business in the winter when we have less to do, and can attend to the work of dairying, also when butter is highest. The greatest trouble has been the selling from the farm the crude products in a crude way, purchase something concentrated to carry on the business. In all the troubles of the past months when prices have fallen so low, butter has stood the test of all. It was the last to go, and the hard times and the first to recover. Talk about overproduction; it would take at least twelve years to double the cows now in Maine. Awkwardness and good luck don't count for much. Never mind luck never butted any man's bread. Work along definite lines, and then we become good farmers. Buy information by being a reading man.

First, we need a dairy cow. No man ever made a good cow out of a naturally poor one. Good dairy cows answer to a certain type. I never knew anybody to feed a razor-backed hog into a Poland China. We want the dairy cow of trotting breed, not the cow of the trotting breed, but get the cow. Cow works off surplus energy by giving milk. Cow must have brains to give milk. There can be no boarders in the dairy. If we have a cow, we must have a man to take care of her. Practice line work with. Abuse of the mother cow is seen at once in the stall. The best dairyman must recognize motherhood. Warmth, comfort, food suitable for a mother, and regularity in feeding; these things will tell with motherhood.

Start with grades, but select for a type, and then produce a pure bred male. One bred along the line you wish to expand, in one breed, an accident, and then stay by that one breed. Practice line breeding. Keep a good bull until sixteen years old, or until you get the fifth or sixth generation, each one having him for a sire. This is what will give uniformity to your herd, and the percent of failures will be less than would follow any other system. Outcrossing every generation keeps down the individuality of your herd. Practice line breeding.

Five and one-half pounds of starched food to one and one-half of oats, is the English for what is called balanced ration. Mill feed is the best all-around grain feed for a cow. Good feed means a good cow, or that she must give good milk. The quality is in the cow, the quantity may be to some extent regulated by feed. Good air, sunshine, good food, good care, fresh water, and freedom from exposure, will enable a good cow to make a record during these winter months. Cows are naturally clean, if filthy it is because they cannot help it. My feed is 25 lbs. matured corn ensilage, 2½ lbs. shorts, not the coarsest bran, 2 lbs. hay twice a day. You can't feed flavor into a cow, that's her individuality; food but enables her to deliver what she has. Grains help cream to separate better, but do not add to the fats in the milk." Green food to supplant the pastures was strongly urged, and the sure benefits of dairying clearly presented.

The close of the lecture afforded an opportunity for the farmers to express themselves, and hereafter let no one say that those living in Parkman and vicinity cannot talk. The seemingly radical position taken by Mr. Gould provoked strong opposition, for the farmers do not yet believe that the sweet grasses of June will not improve the flavor of their butter, or that the quality of milk cannot be radically changed. There was a clashing, and the man from Ohio found himself in hot company, just the kind such a man enjoys meeting. Well were the positions maintained, yet the speaker was able to clear away the fog in many instances, and the discussion will surely lead to a more thorough testing of skimmed milk and buttermilk to demon-

Reported for the Maine Farmer. FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT PARKMAN.

A dull, dreary morning, with occasional spells of snow and mist, and a drive of ten miles was what met Sec'y McKean, Mr. John Gould, Dr. Twitchell, the local member of Piscataquis county, Hon. A. W. Gilman, and that loyal friend of board work, Hon. Thomas Daggett, as they started from Dexter and Dover to drive to Parkman for a full day's institute. In the comfortable Grange Hall, surrounded by patrons and progressive farmers, the hours passed rapidly and with profit to all.

A brief address of welcome by the enterprising dairyman, A. E. Briggs, was responded to by the writer, and then the programme of the day, the first subject being "Increased Farm Production," by Sec'y McKean, the points touched upon being the importance of studying the crops grown with reference to their value as plant food for future crops, the necessity of watching carefully to prevent loss of means of fertilization by waste. Plants grow by feeding, and fertilizers have value as food. The elements you purchase are the same as those in the dresser, and waste or loss in the latter are as really and as much of a loss to the individual as waste and loss in the former. The Secretary urged the free use of absorbents, naming sawdust as one of the cheapest and most available.

More home grown grain and less of Western was a good point set forth. Only when the full capacity of the farm is reached should the farmer turn to the grain or cattle feed. Not the gross income, but the net balance must tell the story. The advantage and necessity for a shorter rotation was emphasized as a means for securing added fertility, and enabling the farmer to increase crop production. Winter rye, clover, oats and peas, and early corn for soiling crops, to supplement short pastures, and following these and barley will carry along until time to open the silos. By the proper use of these crops the cost of the grain ration may be materially reduced. Thus were indicated the possible lines of saving, while all the time increasing the farm products and the carrying capacity of the farm. Speaking of feeding, he said:

"Our animals are professors, and will tell us what is a perfect ration. They will work this problem along the scientific students. Palatability and variety are two important factors in increased crop production." The worth of the corn crop was very properly urged, and its increase indicated. The statement that in well matured corn the value of the ear and the stock is materially the same, caused some little discussion, some present evidently favoring the more immature plant.

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First, we need a dairy cow. No man ever made a good cow out of a naturally poor one. Good dairy cows answer to a certain type. I never knew anybody to feed a razor-backed hog into a Poland China. We want the dairy cow of trotting breed, not the cow of the trotting breed, but get the cow. Cow works off surplus energy by giving milk. Cow must have brains to give milk. There can be no boarders in the dairy. If we have a cow, we must have a man to take care of her. Practice line work with. Abuse of the mother cow is seen at once in the stall. The best dairyman must recognize motherhood. Warmth, comfort, food suitable for a mother, and regularity in feeding; these things will tell with motherhood.

Start with grades, but select for a type, and then produce a pure bred male. One bred along the line you wish to expand, in one breed, an accident, and then stay by that one breed. Practice line breeding. Keep a good bull until sixteen years old, or until you get the fifth or sixth generation, each one having him for a sire. This is what will give uniformity to your herd, and the percent of failures will be less than would follow any other system. Outcrossing every generation keeps down the individuality of your herd. Practice line breeding.

Five and one-half pounds of starched food to one and one-half of oats, is the English for what is called balanced ration. Mill feed is the best all-around grain feed for a cow. Good feed means a good cow, or that she must give good milk. The quality is in the cow, the quantity may be to some extent regulated by feed. Good air, sunshine, good food, good care, fresh water, and freedom from exposure, will enable a good cow to make a record during these winter months. Cows are naturally clean, if filthy it is because they cannot help it. My feed is 25 lbs. matured corn ensilage, 2½ lbs. shorts, not the coarsest bran, 2 lbs. hay twice a day. You can't feed flavor into a cow, that's her individuality; food but enables her to deliver what she has. Grains help cream to separate better, but do not add to the fats in the milk." Green food to supplant the pastures was strongly urged, and the sure benefits of dairying clearly presented.

The close of the lecture afforded an opportunity for the farmers to express themselves, and hereafter let no one say that those living in Parkman and vicinity cannot talk. The seemingly radical position taken by Mr. Gould provoked strong opposition, for the farmers do not yet believe that the sweet grasses of June will not improve the flavor of their butter, or that the quality of milk cannot be radically changed. There was a clashing, and the man from Ohio found himself in hot company, just the kind such a man enjoys meeting. Well were the positions maintained, yet the speaker was able to clear away the fog in many instances, and the discussion will surely lead to a more thorough testing of skimmed milk and buttermilk to demon-

For the Maine Farmer. CHANGES IN THE CLIMATE.

BY SEWARD DILL.

Mr. Editor: It is a freak of nature, or caused by cultivation? When the white man came here, back in 1849, the country was bare except the forests. By the first of June everything looked dead and dry; no rain from the last of April to November or December. Now, millions of acres are covered by shade, fruit trees and grapes. At this time, and for several years, it is said, we have later and earlier rains. This season we had rains into June. The last of September we had over two inches of rain; in October, about four inches. The pastures are first rate, and now, so late in the season, are quite sure of good feed through the winter. Many plows are going, and grain and black oats for hay are being sown. This is two months earlier than formerly. Some apple trees and many pear trees are in full bloom, and if favorable weather, we will have a crop of winter apples and pears. The shrubbery in the gardens is blooming as in May.

Soquel, Cal., Nov. 8.

Fifteen different kinds of trolley car fenders were tried in Philadelphia recently, but none proved satisfactory. Three, however, will be given a trial.

Reported for the Maine Farmer. FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT PARKMAN.

A dull, dreary morning, with occasional spells of snow and mist, and a drive of ten miles was what met Sec'y McKean, Mr. John Gould, Dr. Twitchell, the local member of Piscataquis county, Hon. A. W. Gilman, and that loyal friend of board work, Hon. Thomas Daggett, as they started from Dexter and Dover to drive to Parkman for a full day's institute. In the comfortable Grange Hall, surrounded by patrons and progressive farmers, the hours passed rapidly and with profit to all.

A brief address of welcome by the enterprising dairyman, A. E. Briggs, was responded to by the writer, and then the programme of the day, the first subject being "Increased Farm Production," by Sec'y McKean, the points touched upon being the importance of studying the crops grown with reference to their value as plant food for future crops, the necessity of watching carefully to prevent loss of means of fertilization by waste. Plants grow by feeding, and fertilizers have value as food. The elements you purchase are the same as those in the dresser, and waste or loss in the latter are as really and as much of a loss to the individual as waste and loss in the former. The Secretary urged the free use of absorbents, naming sawdust as one of the cheapest and most available.

More home grown grain and less of Western was a good point set forth. Only when the full capacity of the farm is reached should the farmer turn to the grain or cattle feed. Not the gross income, but the net balance must tell the story. The advantage and necessity for a shorter rotation was emphasized as a means for securing added fertility, and enabling the farmer to increase crop production. Winter rye, clover, oats and peas, and early corn for soiling crops, to supplement short pastures, and following these and barley will carry along until time to open the silos. By the proper use of these crops the cost of the grain ration may be materially reduced. Thus were indicated the possible lines of saving, while all the time increasing the farm products and the carrying capacity of the farm. Speaking of feeding, he said:

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### MYERS' FIRST SCOUT.

The first long halt, at a convenient water-hole, caused everything to seem still more like real soldiering. Men gathered together in small groups. Older soldiers were reminiscent, and

ful to the boy that no grave was dug; as a matter of fact, none could be, there being no spade or shovel anywhere at hand; merely stones were carelessly and tenderly piled over the body of the poor Little Dutchman.

The main column, now waiting for the arrival of the one who had been wrecked—the Little Blue—was crossed by two more murdered men found near by, and dusk fell upon the command on the broad Alma-mesa, where they went into dry camp—near the body of still another victim discovered. The party of whom Myers was one, in overtaking the column, rode by the men engaged in burying two of these victims before the column started. The first of these was that of the elder brother of the German trumpeter; and this brother had himself been a soldier, discharged from Troop C, Sixth United States cavalry, and who, with his small savings, had taken up and meagrely stocked a miniature cow ranch. The two brothers had plainly been good friends, and the elder brother, as there were signs of an attempted improvement of the property, New shingling of the roof of the cabin was almost completed. One room showed evidence of recent application of canvas in lieu of wall-paper. In one of the three tiny apartments a letter was discovered, which read—so said the grizzled old German corporal who was the first to find it—written by the old mother of the two brothers. It was even now on her way from Westphalia to join her sons in America.

birds, and the tired horses were scarcely unsaddled and hobbled scarcely out before a few scouts, fed quickly, began to climb the steep easily sloping, in the meantime troops' and packers' took were busy preparing dinners. The men, the horses and officers were scattered here and there. Two officers, one the squadron commander, were tempted by the beautiful stream to seize the opportunity of a bath. Everything looked peaceful, and no one had reason to believe that imminent danger was lurking.

Suddenly, by the time the foremost scout had scaled the easily summit, a rifle shot was heard, followed by a second, and instantly the troops' and packers' in rapid succession. The tall, slender lieutenant, lying down at the time on the east side of the stream, towards the firing, was the senior officer present. The men were scattered, mainly on the west side of the brook. Settling on his feet, the lieutenant called out: "Get your carbines, men; get your carbines!" There was a confused murmur among some of the more timid troops about "getting to the horses," "Let the horses alone!" shouted the lieutenant. "Get your carbines; come this way." And, as at last all came, he started up the eastward hills toward the firing, and from which bullets were now pouring down.

There was no chance to form any line like a line of battle. Troopers and packers were scattered in the best way they could the intrepid leader was among the more distant.

"They're going to stay. Their train has gone up to No. 14." "What was Millicent Paul say?" She will have sit next to them." "She'll freeze there with one glance when she sees the hand reaching in front of her for the butter."

"Come now!" said the brother of the last speaker; "you knew that needed the butter, and you should have said it, seeing the waiter was not in hand."

"Hush! I'm too provoked for anything. We were such a nice party to those folks pushed in. And when Millicent is coming too! It just spoils the table."

And, while the arrivals were coming out, Millicent Paul arched, amid the welcoming exclamations of her friends. She was a tall, slender girl with an animated countenance, fashionable dressed, carrying gold eyeglasses, and holding her head aloft in a way particularly her own. She had plenty to say, said it well, and was at once the center of everything.

At dinner time she took the vacant seat and receiving her card of soup when the much-elaborate couple came in. The guests were so consciously watchful, but Miss Paul seemed to notice nothing. She was giving a vivid description of her journey. Suddenly she paused an instant.

"I beg your pardon!" she said, placing

the saddest poppies?" "Yes, that was it," he said. "Why, girls, I always look at that house and garden when I travel

Twelve bottles of Dr. **MRS. CAMPFIELD,**  
 Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription  
 has cured me.

AUGUSTA, ME.

The useful life of a building measured by days or weeks will take several years. The present surplus of housing at that time the force of the law will have been spent, and the kinds, including the



## Horse Department.

This dispatch emanated from Fargo, N. D.: "On a horse shod with silver shoes, Budd Revere, the 'Sage of Brixton,' an anti-fusion democratic candidate for Congress, has been touring the State. Both horse and shoes are gifts of admirers. Budd travels wrapped in a huge American flag, and on his shoulder perches the American eagle, while he rides a Scotch collie dog. Budd receives an ovation at every town. The dog marches at the head of the procession, wearing a banner on which is inscribed: 'This animal is no politician, but he knows better than to fuss with animals antagonistic to his nature.'"

Some of the best horses ever known have been nourished from the milk pail, said a writer in the London *Sporting Life*, some time ago. The most notable instance, perhaps, was Beeswing, whose dam died shortly after her birth, and her owner had a cow put aside for the use of the foal. Beeswing would follow the dairy-maid into the kitchen and neigh for her breakfast, being the pet of the place. She grew up hardy, and became the idol of Yorkshire and Northumberland, and won several races against Lancaster on Newcastle Moor. The Stud-Book shows Beeswing as the dam of Newminster.

Robert J., in the race at Point Breeze, was rigged with knee, arm and quarter boots front, and with a coronet and shin boots behind. He was shod with four-ounce shoes front and three ounces behind. John R. Gentry wore boots all round. Azote was rigged with quarter boots front and scalpers behind, was shod with eleven-ounce shoes front and six ounces behind. Who wants such horses for the road? Their earning capacity is in their track work. The beauty of the driver's driver is that it goes free and clear without boots, tips, heavy shoes or coronets. Many of the race horses to-day present a most ungainly appearance as they score down for the word. They can go, and that gives them value, but for the road they are valueless.

## EDUCATION.

There is one feature of horse breeding to which more attention must be paid in the future than in the past. The time has come when a division of classes will appear, more marked than anything which we have seen. The breeder for speed will bend his entire energies towards the production of the trotter or pacer, and the education, begun at an early day, will be continued with this single thought in mind. Over in the draft field, farmers will more and more come to recognize the fact that there is opportunity to do something of a business in this direction, with sure returns at moderate rates. Between the two will stand the great middle class seeking for speed gentleness, with or without speed tendencies. These three to be distinct classes will occupy the field in the years to come, and the main dependence for the majority must be upon the last named. The position these drivers will occupy will depend greatly upon size, conformation, courage and style in action, and the part education may make to play cannot be too thoroughly impressed. It becomes necessary that by and through breeding a well balanced head be secured. The greatest foe to fear in all our animals, as among men, is an unbalanced brain. The small-eyed, dish, or narrow faced, or bulging forehead, if found in sire or dam, should surely cause the individual to be discarded. Breed only from animals well balanced intellectually.

The fact that the horse market will rest upon the basis of developed brain power, coupled with size, substance and style, cannot be too strongly presented. This lesson must be received. It means education for the breeder as well as the animal. It means greater discrimination in the selection of sires and brood mares, and if this reduces the number somewhat, it but increases the per cent. of salable ones.

"The education of the horse," says E. L. Anderson is his just published work, "Curb, Snaffle and Spur," "cannot be begun too early. There is no reason why a yearling should not be as thoroughly disciplined as an old school horse, and the early training will last during the life of the animal. Training does not injuriously affect the vivacity or the spirit of the horse; on the contrary, a cold-blooded drudge can be made active and mettlesome by a course of schooling. There is one class of horses that it is useless to attempt to train or to use. These are such that from deficiency in cranial development, or from some lesion or injury to the brain are subject to fits of terror and wild excitement."

## HORSE SALES AND PRICES.

The level headed New York editor of the *Breeder* realizes the importance of something beside pedigree or speed, and serves up weekly practical suggestions of value to his readers. The following regarding the great fall sales touches two important points in describing the types wanted to-day by buyers. The hint here given should be followed:

"This has been a busy week among trotting men, both breeders and buyers. Sales after sales have followed each other, beginning on Monday and continuing through the week, without any intermission. It has demonstrated that prices for any and all kinds of stock are low, very low, and that the supply is far in excess of the demand. This is seen everywhere. All the sale stables in this city are filled to overflowing, aside from those that hold regular sales by auction. Good, medium-sized work horses have sold this week for \$50 to \$75 each, and heavy draft horses at prices but little better.

It is an era of change, when nearly everybody wants to sell, and of course such times offer exceptional opportunities to buyers. How soon we shall see a different state of affairs is beyond the range of human vision, but probably it will at best come slowly.

The useful life of a horse is not measured by days or weeks or months. It takes several years to wear out the present surplus of horseflesh, and by that time the force of the present panic will have been spent, and business of all kinds, including the 'horse business,' will be booming. Those breeders that hold fast in right lines will be 'in it' when better times come, but as to profit during the interval, that is quite another matter.

Certainly, if we may judge by the market, few buyers are planning to begin breeding in anticipation of better times to come. Well bred stock, signed for the stud sale at a discount, and it must be exceptionally good to command any price. There are but two types or classes that command fair average prices now representing a margin of profit; these are the ready-to-use classes. If a buyer fancies heavy horses, coach or family horses, he bids a fair price for the best of that type. If, on the other hand, the tastes incline to the light-harness type, the developed trotter that is a prospective money winner or superior road horse commands a fair price.

To send any other sort into the sale ring is only to invite disappointment. I overheard a conversation between two breeders from a distance, that explains the situation. Said one to the other: 'A man might better sell his young, undeveloped stock at home at any price, rather than incur the expense of sending it to a public sale. City buyers have no time or place to develop and grow stock, and buyers like you and I do not care to transport such a distance a horse of the home-bred class, we have enough already to look after.' Young stock or that designed for the stud must be unusually good to command paying prices, but the sale ring is a little market. Sometimes the best stock goes begging, and again it will bring good prices.

The ready-to-use stock consigned to the Monday Tattersall sale brought fair prices. Marjorie, a handsome little chestnut mare, sold for \$450, just \$1000 less than she cost the consignor. She was sold under warranty as to soundness, and less than 90 days ago trotted a half mile over Fleetwood in 1:10. The heavy horse horses brought better prices, but this consignment was a very choice one, from a dealer who had used great care in making his selections."

## FOOD FOR SICK HORSES.

F. T. McMahon, veterinary surgeon to the Chicago fair department, communicates a contemporary and interesting article on the treatment of sick horses. After specifying the principle substances from which to select articles of diet for the sick horse, such as bran, carrots, oatmeal, linseed, etc., the writer continues:

"Bran stands decidedly foremost as the food most generally in use for the invalid horse; it acts as a laxative, is frequently tempting to the appetite, and easy of digestion. There is no part of the general treatment more universal than offering this substance as a change of food. It is the horse very weak, and his powers weakened in consequence. We induce him to take warm bran mash, which is most palatable to the stomach, and satisfies any craving for food, thereby enabling him to lay down and rest his enfeebled system until repose restores its wonted vigor. Does he show ill-humored disposition, or is he feverish? A warm bran mash is a convenient form of steam-heating, and consequently of soothing the irritable mucous membranes of the air passages; it is a substitute for the more stimulating diet he is accustomed to, and gently promotes the activity of the digestive apparatus; it is also a convenient medium for the partaking of certain simple remedies. A lower diet than that which he is indulged in is indicated in full work is judicious, and bran is selected. It is necessary to administer purgative medicine? A bran mash renders the bowels more susceptible of irritation, and a small dose of the drug is therefore required to produce the desired effect, and there is, at the same time, less risk of painful spasms accompanying its operation. Bran mash may be given hot or cold—cold is therefore the preferable to the horse; but the nibbling of the hot mash in catarrhal affections is particularly beneficial, from the necessary inhalation of the steam."

"Of the roots with which horses are tempted, the carrot, as a rule, is a favorite, and perhaps the most beneficial. It is said to be somewhat diuretic in its effects, and to exercise a salubrious influence upon the skin. Certain it is, that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when disinclined to partake of other nourishment, with the greatest beneficial results. Linseed is decidedly to be included in the most valuable as an article of diet, and a few may be given with advantage to a horse in healthy condition."

"Oatmeal is extremely nutritious, and as food for the invalid horse, is most valuable; the bruising process the grain has undergone breaks the husk, and renders it more easily acted upon by the digestive organs. It is usually given in the form of gruel, and in that form it is one of the best essences. Certain it is, that a sick horse may be coaxed into eating carrots when disinclined to partake of other nourishment, with the greatest beneficial results. Linseed is decidedly to be included in the most valuable as an article of diet, and a few may be given with advantage to a horse in healthy condition."

"Grass, hay tea, etc., are also very useful in the treatment of disease, and should be used in connection with other remedies."

The funeral was delayed. One day, when Mr. Caldwell was superintendent of the Pan Handle, with his offices at Columbus, Ohio, a very irate gentleman succeeded in making his way through the office force, and came to Mr. Caldwell's desk, and his actions betrayed his ill-humor. With a great show of anger he said to Mr. Caldwell that he was accompanying a corpse from St. Louis to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and that on his arrival at Columbus, he discovered that he had missed connections, and would not reach Poughkeepsie until after the funeral was scheduled to take place. He proceeded to abuse the road, and Mr. Caldwell proceeded to write in his usual manner, and not in the least discomfited. After the gentleman concluded his harangue, Mr. Caldwell looked up and propounded the question as to whether the corpse was not at the depot. He received a reply in the affirmative, and said in the fewest words possible, "Don't be disturbed, my friend, the funeral will not take place until the corpse gets there."

The Rothschilds make the most costly cigars that are smoked—the 'Henry Clay Sobranos,' which cost nearly five shillings. These are wrapped in gold leaf and packed in little inlaid cedarwood cabinets. These millionaire prizes buy three cabinets at a time, containing 42,000 cigars.

## ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

## A Great Battle.

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health for many years.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness, etc.

"Wife back from the country, Dawson?" "Yes—just got back."

"Didn't she stay longer than usual?" "Yes. Couldn't afford to leave, there were so many servants to be had to stay until half of 'em had gone."

A cup of muddy coffee is not whole some, neither is a bottle of muddy medicine. One way to know a reliable and skillfully-prepared blood-purifier is by its freedom from coloring. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is always bright and sparkling, because it is an extract and not a decoction.

"Well, Johnnie, I hear you go to school now?" "Yes."

"What part of it do you like best?" "Comin' to school."

"Messrs. F. W. Kinsman & Co., Gents,—I have sold your Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam over my counter for nine years, and I must say, that, during an experience of twenty-six years in the retail drug business, I have never sold anything for coughs, colds, etc., that has given such universal satisfaction as your Adamson's Botanic Balsam. I recommend it above all others. Yours truly, S. C. CHURCH."

"357 Myrtle Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y."

About the most miserable man in the world is the one who is expected to laugh at a joke he has heard before.

Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers can be applied when at home, and is uniformly successful in coloring a brown or black. Hence its great popularity.

Spacer—"I sent you a paragraph a short time ago. Did you accept it?" Editor—"I did." Spacer—"Then why don't you pay me for it?" Editor—"I accepted it as a compliment."

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

Friend—"Why do you send your husband's clothes to tailor, when all they need is a button?" Mrs. Manofren—"Well, the fact is my husband married so young that he never learned how to sew on buttons."

Be sure and use that old-welted remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all inflammation, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Your druggist is too short." Peddler—"True, but you will notice how thick it is."

"She—'George, I hear burglars!' He—'Well, keep quiet, they won't steal you.'"

## In Cowboy Style.

The greatest achievement in the hunting line heard of is that of Mr. Frank Pooler of Waterville, at Moose River. It seems that he has had more or less experience in the use of the lasso, also understands the habits of the game with which the county abounds, and not long ago, when he was out on a hunt, he was on his horse, and he was in the woods, he made up his mind that he would secure the whole lot.

Instead of shooting, he left the opening where the game lay open, and went to his home and secured some oats. With these he went back and made three piles on the ground, and then went some ways back and climbed a tree where he could overlook the place, and waited. He thinks it must have been two or three hours which he had to remain in this not too comfortable position when he saw the cow and her young come out again and commence to graze. At first it looked as if they were not going to the bait, but they worked out a little at a time, and finally seemed to smell the oats, for one of the young ones came forward and stopped, seeming to sniff the air, and then deliberately advanced to the first pile and began to eat. Instead of paying any more attention to the animals, Mr. Pooler proceeded home, ate his supper, and some time in the evening went back to the place, and then came some from the rough and tumble order. Pooler and the cow, whose were very much mixed up and though the lasso was firmly seated, the strike had not been sufficiently hard to choke the animal, and he was put in some tall springing, but could not stand the second shock received when the full weight of Pooler's body was thrown upon her neck as he tripped his toe and fell to the ground. Though still hanging on to the lasso by which he was dragged some little distance, her wind being cut off, the moose also dropped to the earth in a choked condition, so that it took but a short time for Pooler to right himself and go to her and tie her legs so that she was perfectly secure.

## Main Penisons.

The following penisons have been granted Maine people:

ORIGINAL.

Charles G. Dickey, Monroe.

John H. Dickey, Lewiston.

John Wilson, Bangor.

Charles H. Knight, Bangor.

Asa M. Taylor, Bangor.

George H. Knight, East Otisfield.

Charles F. Briggs, Bangor.

William B. Bowley, West Rockport.

RENEWAL.

Lyman S. Rundlett, Ecorse.

Benjamin M. Jordan, Old Town.

James P. Wakefield, Bangor.

Alfred Haskell, Lincoln.

C. D. Lane, South Rumford.

Leander Burke, Bangor.

Albert C. Buckman, Bangor.

Charles H. Dickey, Lewiston.

Harry Hunt, Bangor.

Horace B. Fox, Portland.

Wm. Hayes, Portland.

James S. Cleveland, Camden.

Granville Shackford, Saco.

RENEWAL AND INCREASE.

William Bennett, North Guilford.

ORIGINAL, WIDOWS, ETC.

Marie E. Mills, Bangor.

Emily C. Webster, North Bluehill.

Deborah A. Osmond, Bangor.

Cynthia A. Latham, Augusta.

ADDITIONAL.

Edmund Briggs, Palermo.

George H. Harrison, Gardiner.

John D. Deane, Bangor.

Harvey S. Conroy, Thomaston.

William T. Green, Bangor.

Zelotes B. Reed, Bangor.

Wm. Whitman, Locke's Mills.

W. D. Libby, Standish.

Samuel L. Foster, Bangor.

Samuel L. Foster, Bangor.

MEXICAN WARRIOR (INCORPORATED).

Thomas J. Rankin, West Gardiner.

## NEW SIGN LANGUAGE.

Scene in a Quick-Serve Restaurant in Chicago—A Puzzled Patron.

"Is this a lunatic asylum or the board of trade?" asked a stranger who had wandered into a quick-serve restaurant in Monroe street.

No wonder he asked the question. It was a few minutes past the noon hour, and the every-day stampede of wild-eyed and hungry luncheoners was at its worst. The tables and the long counters had filled up, and there was the usual clattering of dishes and knives and forks.

What surprised the stranger was the cheerless, gloomy, and apparently uninterested faces of the waiters. These mysterious signs and signals were being given to the cooks at the back of the room, and were apparently understood. The stranger ordered roast beef rare, and the waiter immediately clapped his hands twice, and then made a motion with his right hand as if he were trying to shake something off his finger.

"What did you mean by that?" asked the stranger, as he turned in wonder and admiration to see a tall colored man give an imitation of a Dutch windmill.

"You wanted roast beef rare, didn't you?" "Yes."

"Well, that's what I ordered."

"How about the fellow waving his arms?"

"That's chicken giblets. We've got about twenty-five signs. It does away with all the yelling."

"Do the signs that you make give any reasonable explanation of what is ordered?"

"Sometimes. You see, when I clapped my hands twice, that meant roast beef, and then when I made that motion with my hand, as if to shake off the drippings of blood, that meant to have rare."

"It's a kind of a Delsarte method."

"No, sir, the boss got it up. We've got a funny order for kidney stew. I'm afraid to show you for fear they'll think I'm ordering it."

"I see; you make the actions suit the thing to be ordered. When it's ice-cream you roll up your collar and shiver, and when it's apple pie you put both your hands on your stomach and double up."

"Go on, boss. You're havin' fun with me. Here's your roast beef now."

He received it from another colored man, who was earnestly inviting him to "take it away."—Chicago Record.

## A HYGIENIC HADES.

The Sulphurous Vapor Baths at Glenwood Springs, Col.

A simple-minded old soldier, who served under Fremont, the Path-finder, returned to his native town in the east a good many years ago, and told a plain, unvarnished tale of the wonders he had seen in the Yosemite valley and other wild regions on the Pacific slope. By simply telling the truth this gray old fighting-man earned the reputation of being the biggest liar in all the country around.

Anyone who travels through the valley of the Grand river in western Colorado, and tells what he saw there, runs the same risk. What can a man expect who says he took a half-hour's swim in wintertime all unprotected from a howling snow-storm, and afterward descended into the bowels of the earth and took a vapor bath, the raw and frosted materials of which came straight from the Yosemite valley? Yet these are the every-day humdrum incidents in the lives of the people of Grand River valley.

A black and turbid river flows out from between frowning cliffs; through icy waters bubble springs of water come trickling down the rocks. Sulphurous fumes are provided for you as you approach the little door in the mountain-side near the river. It is a trifle disappointing to find the gatekeeper seated on a cane bottom chair, but after he has told you a few stories you feel that he is the right man in the right place. He has seen a man in a steamboat, who he excessive use of tobacco, who went into this hygienic Hades clothed only in his vapors, and came out in a full suit of nicotine. Thick doors separate compartments, gradually increasing in temperature, until you are ushered into a cavern filled with a driving vapor that makes you feel as if you were in a steam bath. As your eyes grow used to the gloomy shifting light you see the forms of half-naked men, some sitting, many lying in hollows of the rocks; they seem to quiver in the winding mists that envelop them like objects in a haze.

After the visitor becomes parboiled in the permitted to return to the door and cook himself gradually in one compartment after another. Resuming the conventional garb of the tourist, he looks up once more at the stars, and is thankful that he went in at the gate where they charge admission.

## Main Penisons.

The following penisons have been granted Maine people:

ORIGINAL.

Charles G. Dickey, Monroe.

John H. Dickey, Lewiston.

John Wilson, Bangor.

Charles H. Knight, Bangor.

Asa M. Taylor, Bangor.

George H. Knight, East Otisfield.

Charles F. Briggs, Bangor.

William B. Bowley, West Rockport.

RENEWAL.

Lyman S. Rundlett, Ecorse.

Benjamin M. Jordan, Old Town.

James P. Wakefield, Bangor.

Alfred Haskell, Lincoln.

C. D. Lane, South Rumford.

Leander Burke, Bangor.

Albert C. Buckman, Bangor.

Charles H. Dickey, Lewiston.

Harry Hunt, Bangor.

Horace B. Fox, Portland.

Wm. Hayes, Portland.

James S. Cleveland, Camden.

Granville Shackford, Saco.

RENEWAL AND INCREASE.

William Bennett, North Guilford.

ORIGINAL, WIDOWS, ETC.

Marie E. Mills, Bangor.

Emily C. Webster, North Bluehill.

Deborah A. Osmond, Bangor.

Cynthia A. Latham, Augusta.

ADDITIONAL.

Edmund Briggs, Palermo.

George H. Harrison, Gardiner.

John D. Deane, Bangor.

Harvey S. Conroy, Thomaston.

William T. Green, Bangor.

Zelotes B. Reed, Bangor.

Wm. Whitman, Locke's Mills.

W. D. Libby, Standish.

Samuel L. Foster, Bangor.

Samuel L. Foster, Bangor.

MEXICAN WARRIOR (INCORPORATED).

Thomas J. Rankin, West Gardiner.

## Poultry Department.

Filth is injurious to health, whether found in the hen house, hog pen or kitchen. Beyond that it may seriously be questioned whether filthy hen pens are not indirectly, at least, a positive injury to those eating the poultry or using the eggs.

In feeding prepared animal food coming from manufacturers, it may not be amiss to look into the matter a little and ascertain how prepared. If treated with acids a positive injury may be inflicted. Animal food is necessary for health, but it is equally necessary that this food be properly prepared.

Before the ground freezes and cold weather has settled upon us, be sure that the hen houses are well banked and made comfortable, the cracks and broken glass made tight, and everything possible done to insure the comfort and good health of the flocks. It pays to attend to these things in season.

Build the roosts low and on a level. The impure air is in the upper portion of the room, which is reason enough to present, but more than this is the question of accidents. Make all roosts movable, placing them not over two feet from the floor, with a flooring six inches below wide enough to catch the droppings. Cleaner, healthier pens will surely follow this practice.

When dressing broilers see that the skin is not torn. If this happens spread the skin together neatly and press it in place with the fingers. Pick off all the little pin feathers and drop the carcasses in ice water, where they may remain for twelve hours in order to remove the animal heat. Then hang them in a cool place to drain for an hour, wipe dry with a clean towel and pack in a barrel or box, shipping at once by express.

Have you secured a bone cutter? If not, why not? Now this is not an advertisement, or written in the interest of any machine, but simply to call attention to a little machine as necessary to-day to the successful poultry keeper as the Babcock tester to the dairyman. Green bones and clover may well be the rallying cry, because they form a combination of great value, and costing but little. One is best fed by cutting and cooking, the other by grinding. Get a bone cutter, and be free from all outlay for animal meal, meat meal, and other valuable but more expensive foods.

It is a pity, as well as a shame, that the Thanksgiving turkey market is not to be supplied from the home grown flocks. Those who have been forced to live on Western fatted goods would gladly turn to the home product of better quality, if not burdened with so much fat, if possible to obtain the same. A well known grower declares that he can grow turkeys to dress twelve pounds, at a food cost not to exceed fifty cents. Taking the years as they run, and the net returns for care and attention will average better than one dollar and a half. It surely looks as though here was a good business.

It is a common thing to hear one speak of the secret of egg production, of good dairying, or successful horse breeding, but the fact is, there are no secrets in either department, the whole thing rests simply and only upon our appreciation of the relations which details bear to the product, and a careful attention to these. Some men succeed with their hens by "fussing over them," yet this is simply another way of stating the same truth. The trouble is that the importance of seemingly little things are overlooked, and their bearing not appreciated. Let us get down to first principles and apply intelligence to our work, and there will be far less cause for complaints.

Mr. Editor: I write to ask you a question in regard to feeding hens. We have forty hens we wish to feed Bradley's meat meal. Will you please write us how much to feed in a day? and is it well to mix with mashed potatoes, as we have them to feed? If you will be so kind as to send us the answer, you will confer a favor. Yours truly, AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Monticello, Nov. 8.

Two reasons may be given for feeding cooked potatoes or vegetables. They take the place of the green food of summer, and, in connection with the cooked grain, serve to fill the crops—something as necessary for comfort as the food is for health. If this quantity be of rich, concentrated food, a positive injury is inflicted; hence the potatoes, onions, apples and clover. The quantity of meat meal to be fed to forty hens should not exceed one pint four times a week. The regularity with which the animal food is given will have much to do with the results to be obtained. In another item the question of rations is discussed, and hints there given will not be found out of place.

Do you want eggs from your hens during the next four months? If so, observe the following hints:

1st. Get the hens into healthy, growing condition, shrinking, if necessary, to remove surplus fat, or adding to it poor. In the first instance feed only on cooked vegetables and oats or bran, in the latter give more corn.

2d. Make the ration one rich in egg materials. Let a certain per cent. of animal food, meat scraps, meal, or food of this nature, be given daily. One pint to a full fall of cooked food is enough.

3d. Feed to promote health rather than destroy, and so temper the quantity. A wooden pail full of cooked vegetables, or cooked clover, with two quarts of mixed ground grain well worked into the mass, is breakfast rather than feed for thirty hens. Reduce rather than exceed this, the sole object being to satisfy the claims of hunger and promote activity. Let the night ration, not more than one quart of mixed grain (whole) to seventeen hens, be so scattered about the chaff, leaves, straw or earth, that only a kernel will be found at a time. This means that the hens will scratch busily until dark, and this it is which promotes egg building. In the coldest weather fill the crops just at night with

corn, for the same reason that you fill the stove with fuel—to keep warm.

4. Three or four times a week feed cooked chopped clover with the ground grain in the morning mass.

Clover, animal meal, meal or scraps, vegetables, wheat and oats, if fed as indicated to hens having comfortable pens, will insure steady egg production.

## EGGS IN WINTER.

The whole basis of winter laying may be summed up as follows: Supply the hens in winter with what they can pick up during the summer months. A hen at large supplies herself with grit in the shape of sharp flinty substances. It must be remembered that grit is the hen's teeth, and is used in the gizzard for grinding up the food. She picks up insect life in every shape, and eats a very large quantity of green stuff. She keeps herself free from vermin by dusting in the dry earth. She eats the grain that may be thrown to her and is off again in busy search. She is in a stage of constant activity, supplying herself with all the essentials necessary to make the eggs, which she deposits in greater number than when leading a state of artificial existence, as she has to do for many months of our year.—Indiana Farmer.

When worn out new Calks can be easily inserted without removing shoes, saving an immense amount of time usually lost at the blacksmith shop.

On receipt of postal mail will mail free of charge a descriptive circular containing prices of Calks, Shoes, ready to be mailed on, for trial, offered this winter at very low prices.

**E. COREY & CO.,** Portland, ME. Sole Agents for Maine.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM L. THOMPSON, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs; all persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to—

Nov. 12, 1894. SARAH B. THOMPSON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the last will and testament of DAVID B. WHITEHOUSE, late of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs; all persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to—

Nov. 12, 1894. DANIEL W. WHITEHOUSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the last will and testament of EDWIN W. VARNLEY, late of Litchfield, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs; all persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to—

Nov. 12, 1894. THOMAS HOLMES.

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## Items of General News.

Ex-President McCosh of Princeton college died Thursday night.

The President has appointed Edward K. Lowery of Ohio second Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin.

Nearly all the pulpits in Cleveland, Ohio, were occupied on Sunday by delegates of the W. O. T. U. National convention. They all preached temperance.

One man and 23 horses were burned to death at the destruction of Louis Flanders' stable in South Boston, Monday night.

Boston democrats have nominated Francis Pease, Jr. for mayor. The republicans have nominated Edwin H. Curtis as their candidate.

The President, Wednesday, designated Assistant Secretary Hamlin of the treasury department, to act as secretary of the treasury, when the secretary by the absence of Secretary Carlisle.

Anton Gregor Rubinstein, the famous Russian pianist and composer, died at Petersburg, Nov. 22. The cause of death was heart disease. He was 64 years old.

Meyer Hirsch, for a number of years Grand Treasurer of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was arrested at Baltimore, Wednesday night, charged with embezzling \$10,000 of the funds of the order.

The people of St. Louis, Mo., seem to be having a good time. They are celebrating the 100th anniversary of the city's founding. They have organized to defend the town and all suspected parties will be arrested on sight. The streets are filled with armed guards.

Rev. Albert Klum, pastor of the German Lutheran church, in St. Paul, Minn., committed suicide, Saturday morning, by hanging himself to his bedroom door with a bed cord.

Only the day previous he was brought from a private retreat where he had been undergoing treatment to restore his mental condition.

The British ship Culmore, Capt. Read, foundered 90 miles off Spinn Head, county of York, Wednesday. Twenty-two persons were drowned. The Culmore was built at Port Glasgow, in 1880. She registered 1639 tons, and was 200 feet long, 38 feet beam and 23 feet deep. She sailed from Londonderry, and was owned by Thompson, Dickie & Co.

At the session of the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. Convention at Washington, Pa., the officers elected were: President, Mrs. C. C. Alford of Massachusetts; Vice President, Mrs. Walker of Minnesota; Treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Ingham; General Secretary, Mrs. J. Ellen Phinney, Cleveland; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Porter of Maine. The next convention will probably be held in Kansas City.

A Rio Janeiro special says: Riots mobs occupied the streets all day Friday. President Marais is in continual consultation with the chief of police and officers of the army and navy. More than 20 have been killed and 200 wounded. The Chinese reports emanating from Port Arthur are to the effect that the Chinese still hold two forts at Taitien Wan and have repulsed the Japanese after desperate fighting. The Japanese are said to be closing in on the Chinese position. At Port Arthur every preparation is made for the Japanese attack and the garrison is resolved to offer vigorous resistance. Part of Gen. Sung's army has taken Kinchow and Mo-Tien-Ling. The Japanese were routed and pursued for miles.

Advices from Japan describing the recent earthquake state that at Sakaki houses were shaken down. The ground, fissured in many places, was covered with muddy water which converted the street into rivers, and a conflagration broke out at thirteen points simultaneously and destroyed 2,500 houses. One merchant and forty-eight warehouses burned. In one dwelling seven persons were crushed to death, in another nine. A group of citizens were killed by the fall of a colossal bronze vase. Altogether 300 people were killed and 200 wounded in Sakaki and the surrounding districts.

There was an attempt, Sunday morning, to hold up a passenger train on the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley branch of the Illinois Central road, near Panther Creek, about four miles south of Memphis. The engineer noticed a red light ahead waving a signal to stop. Instead of obeying he pulled out the throttle. As the train sped on it passed six men, all armed, who opened fire with their revolvers. The train's engine was fractured by a bullet. When the train reached Rolling Fork, Sheriff Wright was notified and went in pursuit of the robbers.

Reports from the forest fire districts in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., show that the total loss to property is not great, considering the extent of territory covered. The loss of life exceeds all expectations. At least fifteen men of Memphis and three have been lost by fire in the past two days, and there are rumors of a fearful conflagration in Arkansas, where five lives were lost. These five houses last four weeks. St. Francis, bottom, all within a quarter of a mile of each other. Forest fires in all portions of Arkansas swept everything before them. Miles of territory have been swept by them in Mississippi.

Augustus G. Westley, one of most prominent citizens of Cottage City, Mass., confessed setting fire to the Wesley house in that town on the night of the 13th, for the sole purpose of obtaining the insurance thereon. The State fire marshal arrived Thursday and assisted by the sheriff and the chief of the Cottage City fire department, began work on the case. They suspected Mr. Westley. They arrested him on Monday. He made a confession.

Jacob W. Harman, Mayor of Lulu, Miss., and Henry Lawrence, a leading jeweler, were assassinated on the Friday by J. W. Boyd, overseer of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley branch. A year ago Mayor Harman and Mr. Boyd had a dispute and several shots were fired, since which time blood has existed between them. Thursday Boyd came to the town and drew his pistol and beat him over the head with it. Friday the Boyd brothers came into town with rifles. Friday noon as Harman and Lawrence were walking up the street to dinner, Boyd brothers confronted him and opened fire. Harman drew a revolver and fired a couple of ineffective shots. Both he and Lawrence were killed on the spot. J. W. Boyd escaped on horseback and Bob on foot.

A powder explosion occurred Wednesday afternoon at Capt. Jones' gun and sporting goods store in Sing Sing, N. Y. Sylvester Lyons, a clerk and two boys were blown out of the building through a window. Wm. Percell, superintendent of the second division of the Croton aqueduct with several workmen, while walking along the aqueduct was severely hurt by the flying bricks and glass.

Thomas Loftus had a leg broken and other men were more or less bruised. A boy by the name of Washburn hired a gun of Jones, and when he brought it back said it was not loaded. To prove this he aimed it at a dog of Jones and pulled the trigger. The explosion resulted. Washburn's dead body was found pinned to the floor by a big beam. Revolvers and other articles were blown across the street, breaking windows in the Baptist church. A fire followed the explosion and gutted the building, causing a loss of \$10,000.

## The Markets.

## REPORT OF WATERMARK AND BRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Specialty Reported for the Maine Farmer.] LIVE STOCK YARDS, Nov. 20, 1894.

Maine Drivers. Hogs. Cattle. Sheep. Swine.

At Brighton. Eastern train delivered on way to market.

AGGREGATE OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERMARK AND BRIGHTON YARDS.

Cattle, 2,710; sheep, 21,027; hogs, 38,852; calves, 1,075; horses, 446.

MAINE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle: 60 sheep, 400 hogs, 2; calves, 130; horses, 84.

CATTLE EXPORTS FOR OLD ENGLAND.

For the week, from Boston, we note shipments of 1,825 head of cattle, 1,700 sheep. We have for cable that weather is mild and market on cattle weak, at 10c, dressed weight, for best grades from State.

HOW WE FOUND THE MARKET.

The movement in cattle much the same as last week, as far as the market is concerned. While city butchers are slaughtering cattle near the market, to which they can be driven and killed, country butchers are obliged to wait twenty-four hours to have them shipped.

The sheep market was again overstocked with Western, that were landed here at 10c, for sheep, and 20c, for lambs. The market is weak, and some sent to butchers to kill on commission.

Values on hogs unchanged. The demand good, and general activity noticed. Prices on Western still at 4c, 5c, 6c, live weight, with country lots, dressed weight, at 6c, per lb.

With near 1100 head of calves the market was not overstocked. Butchers wanted them all, but tried to reduce prices. Sales at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 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6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 8.50, 8.55, 8.60, 8.65, 8.70, 8.75, 8.80, 8.85, 8.90, 8.95, 9.00, 9.05, 9.10, 9.15, 9.20, 9.25, 9.30, 9.35, 9.40, 9.45, 9.50, 9.55, 9.60, 9.65, 9.70, 9.75, 9.80, 9.85, 9.90, 9.95, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 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